RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
3 15 P. M.,
With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, [illegible] St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton, [illegible] Train from the East arrives at [illegible] A. M. every day

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

From Portland, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows		From San Francisco, Leaving Spear st. wharf, 10 A. M., as follows	
Columbia, Monday	Oct. 4	State Sunday	Oct. [illegible]
State Saturday	Oct. 9	Oregon, Friday	Oct. [illegible]
Oregon Thursday	Oct. 14	Columbia, Wedn'y	Oct. [illegible]
Columbia Tuesday	Oct. 19	State Monday	Oct. [illegible]
State Sunday	Oct. 24	Oregon, Saturday	Oct. [illegible]
Oregon Friday	Oct. 29	Columbia, Thurs'y	Oct. [illegible]
Columbia Thursday	Nov. 4	State, Wedn'y	Nov. [illegible]

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave Ash street at 7 A. M. except Sunday

TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON.
Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way landings. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen Pass. & Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections. Time 2½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32. to Sacramento [illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible]30 A. M.	Ashland	[illegible]
Ashland	9 20 P. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	[illegible]
Lebanon	5 45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Corvallis	12 [illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	1.30 P. M.	Portland	6 [illegible] P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 50 P. M.	McMinnville	[illegible]
McMinnville	5 45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or. Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.
R. KOEHLER, Manager
E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT
THE BEST ROUTE.
—TO—
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.

New and Elegant Second-class Sleepers free, Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes. Splendid Passenger Equipments. Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!
An Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

[illegible] from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this [illegible] is one of uninterrupted [illegible] Mountains, [illegible] the most magnificent [illegible] miles along a glacier-[illegible] The Selkirks and the Gold [illegible] Sublimity that [illegible]

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and All Puget Sound Points!

[illegible] reserved in advance.
[illegible] TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES.
[illegible] or tickets call on or address
C. P. DIXON, Passenger and Freight Agt.
[illegible] Washington st., Portland, Or.
D. E. BROWN, District Passenger and Freight [illegible]

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific R. R.
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
From Washington and Oregon Points
To The East
VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:30 A. M., for New Tacoma 4 15 P. M., connecting with Cars for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland.

OREGON PACIFIC
ONLY POPULAR
EVER PICTURESQUE
[illegible]

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!
225 MILES SHORTER! 20 HOURS LESS TIME!
Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety. Fares and Freights much less than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

NEW ROUTE VIA
YAQUINA BAY!
—TO—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
[illegible] Sundays
[illegible] Leave Yaquina at 7 [illegible]
[illegible] Westside trains [illegible]

THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT CO'S
FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO	
Sunday	[illegible]	Oct. 19 Monday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	Oct. 22 Saturday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	Nov. 3 Thursday	[illegible]
Monday	[illegible]	Nov. 15 Wednesday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	Nov. 27 Monday	[illegible]

The company reserves the right to change sailing days.
Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9.
For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

The Sunday Oregonian.

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GRANT IN PEACE.

[illegible] Antagonism Existing between Himself and Seward.

[illegible] Unjust Judgment of the Motives of the Secretary of State Under Johnson—A Lasting Coolness.

[Copyrighted by Gen. Adam Badeau]

There was a positive antagonism between Grant and Seward. Their characters were as [illegible] their policies and achievements. During the last months of the war Seward paid a visit to Grant's headquarters at City Point, and while there he told me a story which illustrates [illegible] point in his character He was describing the alarm and anxiety of the North in the summer of 1864. For months Grant had accomplished nothing in front of Richmond [illegible] forced Sherman to retrace his steps from Atlanta, and Early had nearly captured Washington. The opponents of the government in the North made the most of the situation for political purposes. The elections were approaching, and a cabinet council was held [illegible] necessary, Seward said, to throw something overboard in order to save the ship, and emancipation was to be the Jonah He was selected, he told me, to make the sacrifice and went to Auburn, where he delivered the speech which many will remember, reopening the whole question of slavery and emancipation when the states should return to the Union. "When the insurgents," he said, "shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well questions affecting slavery as others, which shall then be existing between individuals and states and the Federal government, whether they arose before the civil war began, or whether they grew out of it, will by force of the situation pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law and to the councils of legislation." So spoke the secretary of state a year and a half after the proclamation of emancipation [illegible].

SEWARD'S SACRIFICE OF PRINCIPLE.

The night after he returned to Washington the news was brought of Sheridan's victory at Winchester. Seward took the telegram to the president. It was long past midnight, and Lincoln came to the door of his bedroom in his nightgown. There he held the candle while the secretary of state read to him the good intelligence. The president was delighted of course, at the victory, but Seward exclaimed "And what, Mr President, is to become of me?" He told me this story, I suppose, to illustrate his spirit of self-sacrifice, but when I repeated it to Grant the soldier looked at it in a different light. He thought the [illegible] principle should not have been [illegible] was shocked that Seward could have [illegible] himself in such a crisis But Seward [illegible] sacrificing even political principle to the success of a great cause or the salvation of his party. He said to me at this time "Na[illegible] never more virtue than just enough [illegible]."

Grant's course under somewhat similar circumstances was different. He often told me of the pressure brought to induce him to sign what was known as the "inflation act. Personal and political friends of importance assured him that his refusal would be fatal to republican success at the polls, and although his judgment was opposed to the measure he finally wrote out a message approving the bill. He even read the message to his cabinet, but in writing and reading it the weakness of his forced reasoning became more apparent than ever He could not bring himself to do violence to his own convictions. That night he tore up the message and wrote another which contained the veto that [illegible] defeated inflation.

CONTEST BETWEEN THE MEN

Each of these men had in his own way accomplished great things for the state. Seward was a shrewd and intellectual strategist, a man born with the instincts and used to the arts of diplomacy; a statesman who had aimed at the highest place, but when he failed in his aim had humbled himself to take a secondary post in which he conceived, and carried out an international policy for his triumphant rival a man who after the war and the success of the principles and the party with whom and for whom he had battled half a lifetime, found himself suddenly in the cabinet of a Southerner determined to bring the defeated Southerners back to the [illegible] and the power they had enjoyed before they rebelled, and Seward not only acquiesced in the design, but aided it with all the skill and [illegible] he had once employed on the other side. There was nothing in such a character or career to attract or to assimilate with Grant, who was by nature blunt and plain in word and act, a soldier to the core unused to bending [illegible] he could not break, and ignorant by nature, by any means to accomplish his purposes [illegible] the most direct and forcible. Even in war he had been less of a strategist than a fighter and he carried the same characteristics into civil affairs. Indeed whenever later in his political career he was induced by political associates to lay aside his own peculiar directness and straightforward unswerving he failed. His ways were never those of diplomacy, nor even of legitimate craft. The more of a technical politician he became, the less was his hold on the people, and [illegible] the success he achieved When he relied on his native straightforwardness and [illegible] his influence and popularity were [illegible]. Such a man could not appreciate Johnson's secretary of state

GRANT'S LASTING DISPLEASURE

Seward had succeeded by temporizing and negotiating by patience and subtle skill, by submitting to what was inevitable and obtaining whatever was obtainable in at first postponing and preventing the active intervention of England and France in favor of the South during the war, and he hoped afterward to secure the withdrawal of the French from Mexico by [illegible] means. But to Grant this seemed to show indifference to the result, and he finally came to believe that Seward was willing for Maximilian to remain. Here was their first difference. They were antagonists apparently even in aim and certainly in means and methods and manner The consequence was not only a marked divergence of opinion but on Grant's part, a coolness of feeling that lasted for years and was never entirely removed But though Grant at times could hardly force himself to be civil, and disliked even to go to Seward's house, the courteous secretary kept up his visits and his compliments

Mr. Blaine, in his 'Twenty Years of Congress," attributes to Seward the conception of Johnson's entire scheme of restoring the states. I have no knowledge of my own on this point but Grant never gave Seward credit for the plan He thought it the child of Johnson's brain devised by the situation in which he found himself—a humble Southerner suddenly raised to a position where he could dispense essential favors to those who had always seemed his superiors but now courted him for their own purposes. Grant in his "Memoirs" speaks of Johnson as a "president who at first aimed to revenge himself upon Southern men of better social position than himself, but who still sought their recognition, and in a short time conceived the idea and advanced the proposition to become their Moses to lead them triumphantly out of all their difficulties." I remember once returning late from the White house, whither he had sent me with a message to Mr Johnson—and describing to him what I had seen—the anterooms of the tailor president crowded with [illegible] of the South, Hunter and Richard Taylor and others of that sort, waiting for a chance to ask to be pardoned.

AN UNJUST JUDGMENT

Grant, like every other human being, was sometimes unjust in his judgments, and did not always allow the credit of the highest motives to those who opposed him. He thought Johnson was actuated by the influences I have described, and that Seward for the sake of place and power [illegible] the political somersault. No word [illegible] that Seward originated Johnson's policy ever escaped him in my hearing, either in the excited intercourse of the time or in the deliberate discussions of later years

It is needless to say that Grant thought Seward intellectual and able and of course he never dreamed of denying his patriotism, but the genius of the one was so diametrically opposed to that of the other that Grant could not do justice to the considerations, whether of legitimate ambition or lofty statesmanship, that may have actuated Seward He was too intensely himself to be sympathetic. He could not put himself into Seward's place. He could not understand how Seward could reverse the feelings and principles of a lifetime to remain in Johnson's cabinet. He could not perceive that Seward once the bugbear of the slaveholders, might take an exquisite pleasure in the thought that they owed their exemption from many misfortunes to the man they had so long and so bitterly reviled

THE MEXICAN POLICY

But although Grant thought Seward only a follower of Johnson in the reconstruction policy, he certainly believed that many of the devices of Johnson were due to Seward's suggestion He did not think Johnson clever enough to initiate all the craft that gave the country and congress so much trouble and alarm Many of the acutest arguments in defense of Johnson Grant thought were in reality perversions of Seward's intellect in an unworthy cause and the effort to send Grant out of the country he always attributed to Seward The conception was worthy of the diplomatic secretary to whom it would fall to carry out the device if it succeeded for if Grant had accepted the position pressed upon him he would have received his instructions from Seward, who had opposed and defeated Grant's Mexican policy Those instructions, in fact, were written out, and Seward once began to read them in cabinet, but Grant refused to hear them Even after this they were forwarded to Grant through the secretary of war, but were finally turned over to Sherman It would indeed have been a Machiavellian triumph to have got rid of Grant at that juncture in affairs at home and at the same time have forced him to carry out Seward's policy in Mexico

THEY NEVER QUARRELED

But though, as I have said, Grant never got over his dislike of Seward's course either in the Mexican matter or in the general policy of the administration, Seward was determined not to quarrel with Grant. He was never personally conspicuous in the strategems which Grant was obliged to contest, and even at the crisis of the relations between Grant and Johnson, when other cabinet ministers ranged themselves on the side of the president, Seward contrived to write a letter not entirely unsatisfactory to his chief while yet he refrained from giving the lie to Grant Thus their relations, though after this period never intimate, were not absolutely interrupted. Some of Seward's admirers even proposed to Grant to invite Seward to remain in the state department, but he never entertained the idea

I remember a dinner at the house of Mr Thornton, the British minister, given after Grant's election, at which Seward sat on the right of the host and Grant on his left and Seward remarked as he took his seat "After the 4th of March, general, you and I will be obliged to exchange places at table" But there were many even then who placed Gen Grant above the secretary of state, and Grant himself in more important matters than rank or etiquette was asserting his own consequence He had endeavored, as I have shown, to prevent the host who was then entertaining them from negotiating a treaty with Seward, and he had striven successfully to lessen the influence of Seward's minister to Mexico

"HONORS EASY" BETWEEN THE TWO

Still the honors were divided Seward had defeated Grant in what the soldier had so much at heart—the forcible expulsion of Maximilian, accomplishing the overthrow of the empire by diplomatic means, though he risked, as Grant believed, the existence of the Mexican republic, but Seward himself was defeated in the great object of Johnson's administration—the reconstruction policy and in the defeat Grant was the principal figure and instrument. Grant's election, indeed, was the seal of Seward's and Johnson's overthrow Up to the last their differences continued In sending Rosecrans to Mexico Seward must have known the affront he offered Grant, and by the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, which Grant did much to accomplish, the final effort of Seward's diplomacy was foiled

But, after all, both were patriots, both were indispensable to the salvation of the state Grant's victories would have been useless, if not impossible, unless Seward's skill had stayed the hostile and impatient hands of England and France and Seward's diplomacy required Vicksburg and the Wilderness to be of any avail As Lincoln once said to Sickles, when they were discussing the battle of Gettysburg "There is glory enough to go all around" Nevertheless, it is well to tell the whole truth about great men in great emergencies

ADAM BADEAU

THE COLOR OF THE SEA

Theories Advanced to Account for Its Many Changes

The changes in the color of the sea have attracted the attention of seafaring men from the earliest times Numerous theories were offered in explanation of these changes, some ascribing them to the varying color of the sea bottom some to the difference in depth, others to the presence of certain coloring substances, others again to the chemical composition of water Most of these suggestions contained an element of truth, although no one of them, taken by itself sufficed to account for alteration in color which had often been observed to occur in the course of a few hours sail, and within a distance measuring less than a ship's length

Of late years, as the reader is aware, numerous scientific expeditions have been fitted out and dispatched by the governments of England, Norway and America for the express purpose of exploring the secrets of the deep Among the problems which have now for the first time received a satisfactory solution, new light has also been thrown upon the conditions which affect the color of the sea water in every part of the ocean, thus completing the information for which we were indebted to the unaided exertion of earlier travelers One of the most remarkable and most widely distributed contrasts of color is that which is known to exist between the intensely blue seas situated between the tropics and the green seas of higher latitudes It appears, as the result of recent observations, and more especially of a series of experiments made on board the German frigate Gazelle, that there is an intimate relation between the colors of sea water and the proportion of salt held in solution by the latter On comparing the specific gravity of green water with that of blue water it was found that the latter is always heavier than the former and therefore contains more salt—the two differently colored waters being supposed to have the same temperature

In other words the greater or less intensity of blue color of sea water may be taken as a direct index of its saltness and of its specific gravity, so that when we observe the color of the water successively change from a deep blue to a bluish green and a dark green we may conclude that the water is becoming less salt and less heavy This result agrees with the experience of navigators in every part of the ocean, for the vessel as it proceeds from the dense and salt waters of the tropical regions will, in the lighter and fresher waters of higher latitudes and of the polar regions the color of the sea is seen to change from an intense blue to a green ish blue and green But There are, however numerous exceptions Green seas are met with between the tropics, and the blue seas are encountered in the temperate region, and even within the Arctic circle, but these exceptions far from contradicting, only tend to confirm the above rules —*Science for All.*

How to Negotiate a Loan

Pittsburg Dispatch

"By the way," exclaimed Smithers "have you two fives for a ten?"

"I have," responded Jobson

"Then lend me one of them "

Boston *Herald* The ideal result in New York City would be to elect Mr Theodore Roosevelt mayor and keep Mr. Abram S Hewitt in congress. Then the city would have able, upright and intelligent men in both positions, and there would be the largest opportunity for usefulness in both of them also.

FROM DENVER TO PORTLAND.

A Graphic Description of the Queen City of the Plains

Metropolitan Enterprise in the Midst of a Treeless Waste—Scenery along the Short Line —Eastern Oregon

[Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian]

"Money will do anything," remarked a lady with smooth gray hair and benevolent face, as she glanced at a newly married pair—the bride a fresh and rosy girl scarcely out of her teens the groom an aged, almost senile cattle king—and with my eyes fixed upon the city of Denver and its barren surroundings, I was fain to respond, "Aye "

For notwithstanding the fact that the advance guards of civilization have been pushed by western enterprise far out into the domain over which, a third of a century ago, desolation held her ancient right, her hand maiden, solitude, still presides over a vast portion of the region traversed by the Union Pacific through Colorado that leads suddenly and without warning up to the city of Denver

Leaving the main line at Denver junction, I set out a distance of 1[illegible] miles for this wonder city of the great table lands of the continent. Local rates of five cents per mile make railroad travel quite expensive in Colorado, but people travel notwithstanding Sameness holds dominion over all these regions Aimless seems the unvarying stretch of plains, the sluggish motion of the Platte, the straggling snow fences, that await the coming of winter to guard the trains from detention by snow drifts. County roads seem to lead nowhere long furrows, lost in the distance, mark the possessions of some land company leagues of wire fence inclose leagues of seemingly barren soil an occasional hut, half cave, half cabin, for the accommodation of benighted or storm beleaguered herders appears stunted sage and cacti, and weazened looking herbage, dry and scant, these are the chief features of the landscape through which the traveler is brought to Denver A city of between 60,000 and 75,000 souls a city enterprising and metropolitan in all of its details, a city in the midst of a treeless waste, a growth of less than three decades, Denver presents a well attested claim to a place among the wonderful creations of the century At an elevation of over 5000 feet above the level of the sea, it has acquired a reputation as a health resort for those who wheeze with asthma and waste with consumption in lower altitudes, and its praises are upon the lips of many who have found relief from these distressing ailments The residences are mostly of brick and stone, and present a substantial appearance, suggestive of comfort when the stress of winter comes on Among the public buildings the Tabor opera house, with its massive pillars of granite, imposing appearance and elaborate finish, and the court house, built of native stone, and surrounded by handsomely kept grounds, are the most conspicuous. Work has been commenced on the foundation of a state house of massive proportions, but even with the push that has brought Denver into existence in so short a space of time, this building will doubtless be a number of years in construction The court house and grounds occupy an entire square. The building is three stories in hight above the basement. On either side of the north entrance a magnificent fountain plays, and significant above the broad doorway appear the words *[illegible] Dedicata* If the profession of the law had the effect of broadening and ennobling the instincts of justice in its votaries, instead of narrowing and sharpening them as it too often does, we might hope that temples dedicated to justice might witness more frequently the enactment of its simple decrees. Men and methods being pretty much the same the world over, however, it is likely that the inscription means just as much here as elsewhere, and no more Be this as it may, the court house in Denver puts to shame that of many an older city, Portland included The people of the city are enthusiastic in praise of its schools, its churches and its charities Its healthfulness is also a subject of boast, and in business enterprise it speaks for itself in the quick movements of its citizens, the massive appearance of its buildings and its clean, well sprinkled and well paved streets.

Curiosity, here as under like conditions elsewhere, stares as the young wife of an ex senator drives by on dress-parade with her bright eyed baby, and decent public sentiment here as elsewhere respects the divorced wife of an old roue for the exemplary Christian life that she leads in their midst, in spite of the humiliation that he has put upon her

"Everybody likes Denver," it is said, and as I turn away from the city I am prepared to believe the assertion true of all who call it home

Arriving at Cheyenne on the [illegible]th westward bound, we encountered a sharp snow storm, accompanied by an icy blast that made the summer atmosphere in the Pullman sleeper of the Oregon Short Line an enjoyable luxury When I passed through six weeks ago summer, though languishing was still in possession of this region, and a fan, vigorously applied, was a necessary auxiliary to comfort. The change is a reminder that as I approach the summit of the Rocky mountains I enter a region where the seasons do not dally with each other as in Oregon, but each holds court in its own separate kingdom Summer is summer here and winter is winter and coquetries and compliments are not indulged across the intervening gulf of autumn Sherman the highest point on the Union Pacific is reached early in the evening The railroad company's monument to Oakes Ames gleams in the dusk of the impending night, and with its base at an altitude of 8235 feet above the sea, it attests an enduring granite the esteem in which one of the moving spirits in transcontinental railroad building is held by his associates A story is told in this connection of an enterprising settler, who discovering that in order to place the monument upon the highest point it would have to be built upon government land, homesteaded a tract including the site of the same, and sold out to the railway company for a snug sum of money

The air here is so light as to be uncomfortably noticeable at first, but the sensations produced by it are soon lost in the rapidly descending grade

Great spurs of the Rocky mountains jut sharply out along the route, leaving in many instances scant room for the passage of the railway track in others the interposing barriers that have been made to yield by the power of dynamite to the enterprise that determined to build the road Notice that the great watershed of the North American continent has been passed is now given in every stream, by the flowing of its waters westward Bear river valley, well watered by the windings of the river from which it takes its name and guarded apparently from many of the coldest blasts of winter by the sharp chain of mountains that flank it to the northward is the most habitable looking region that we have passed since leaving the corn fields of Nebraska. Every foot of land seems to be claimed by settlers homes appear in neighborly proximity to each other stacks of grain and hay attest the fertility of the soil and great bands of cattle speak of the settlers' sure source of wealth Plains that reach until they meet the horizon on either side succeed the mountainous region, and still vast herds of cattle attest the chief industry of all this mighty section At 10 o'clock A. M. on the second day from Denver we reach Huntington, a fact that begets a feeling of pleasure at being again in Oregon though truth to tell the aspect of the country differs little from that through which we have for some time been passing The great Eastern Oregon region though for a quarter of a century utilized by the stock grower and made to yield enormous returns for the money invested, is not a homelike or attractive region Solitude seems to brood alike over the hills that rise to meet the sky and the plains that roll away and away to meet the horizon The bright glow of the autumn sunshine as it lights up the tawny sage bushes and sere bunch grass of plain and mountain and the snug little homes nestled in the cup like glens deepen the impression of solitude Yet those who people Eastern Oregon regard it as among the places of the earth peculiarly favored nor do they look with longing beyond its hills or dwell with any visible ill-content. Its towns are numerous and tastefully laid out. Shade trees planted but a few years ago show a growth that is almost marvelous, and substantial business houses and commodious residences tell of a permanence that speaks ill for the popular sentiment that temporary habitation is all that settlers in this region intend Railroads have come to the rescue of this part of the state within a few years, relieving it from the isolation that was long its portion As a mineral and stock raising region it has long held an undisputed rank, and agriculture, annually pouring tons of the finest wheat into the lap of commerce for some years past, has made good its claim as a grain producing region Its wonder lies in its vastness, the amazing fertility of its apparently sterile soil, its picturesque beauty, its almost unguessed deposits of mineral wealth and its native resources as a stock range So, as the shades of night fall and I realize that the dawning of the morning will bring to view the scenery of the Columbia river, I close this brief record of a most pleasant journey from Portland to Omaha and return over the Oregon Short Line and its connecting link with Portland, the O. R. & N. company, feeling that my route has lain through a section that will yet yield unguessed wealth to the coffers of the world and furnish thousands of peaceful homes to the sons and daughters of toil C. A. C.

October 7, 1886

A WAR MEMORY

Stirring Up a Cyclone at Shiloh—A Laughable After Battle Incident

Troop at (Ill) Journal

During the recent reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Rock Island, many war memories were revived, and this one, told by Gen Martin Beem, of Chicago, will doubtless be as amusing to our readers as it was to those who heard it

"I had a little experience the night after the fight had ended at Shiloh," he said, "which I'll never forget. You know it rained there worse than it did at Waterloo and very soon after the battle was over it became intensely dark. After tramping around in the mud, under the leafless trees, about four or five hours, I and another young soldier determined to go around the field and find a board for a seat, or a blanket or something else from which to make a bed or a bivouac, but after a long search we could not find anything Everything that could possibly be used for such purposes was already covering either the sleeping, dead or dying We had almost despaired, when one of us struck a board with our feet, and feeling along in the dense darkness, found a soldier lying cross wise upon it We could tell by his breathing as we bent low over him that he was sleeping soundly—evidently very tired—and as we could feel some half dozen other boards under him, we thought he could easily spare one So we resolved to quietly slip the longest one out and carry it away The right or wrong of our purpose didn't trouble us much We just wanted that board, that was all, and tried repeatedly to pull it from under him, but couldn't. The fact that the rain pelted his face, and that we jostled his body and yet didn't awaken him, encouraged us to operate with more boldness We divided—one going to the other side and pushing while the other pulled but it was in vain we couldn't budge it Yet all the more we were baffled the more we seemed to want it. I don't think I ever longed for anything more intensely in all my life The winter winds, howling and whistling around the house gables, never made a warm bed seem more luxurious to an other than did the thought to me of having that board that night for a protection from the storm above or the mud below Beside it seemed like our only chance, so we never thought once of leaving without it Indeed we felt that we couldn't possibly do without it. It was like the case of the boy after the wood chuck, you know we simply "had to have it, and when we found that we couldn't get it quietly we formed a desperate resolve to give it a sudden jerk get it loose and run with it. We knew that this would awaken the soldier and thought it possible also that he would shoot but one or two extra shots carried no terror, after the experience of the two days just past—beside the darkness made the danger still less So getting a good grip, we gave a strong, sudden pull with our combined strength and succeeded most admirably in raising it upward and also in jerking to his feet the sleeping soldier—Gen Sherman

"Of course he made some remarks very like the army in Flanders That's how we knew him, recognized his voice But we did not stay to hear him Without intending any disrespect we left for a cooler and more congenial climate we knew of and that too just as fast as we could No, you don't want me to tell you what he said Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since then, and I couldn't give you his exact words now if I would, and I don't believe I would if I could They had much less of learned length, their thundering sound I recollect and I have often thought since if that part of the mantle of night stretching over the line just back of the site of the old Shiloh church is badly blistered or burnt, then it was those red hot expletives fired with such rapid and terrific force at us at that time and not the fire of the contending armies that did it

"Yes I have told him of it—confessed my guilt—and the dear old man has long since forgiven me and laughed over the incident but I doubt if all of St. Paul's eloquence could have convinced him that night that he would ever live to laugh over it or forgive the culprits that tried to steal that board from under him No, we didn't get it, after all. We left it right there [illegible] want it. The urgent desire and seeming necessity for it suddenly ceased because the storm, with its cold, drenching torrents and heaven cleaving thunderbolts seemed to us so very much more soothing and serene than the cyclone we had just stirred up.

"But out there, in that pitiless rain, on a hard [illegible] without other shelter than the army blanket that enveloped him amid all the doleful surroundings of that awful battle ground the grand old hero lay that night, sharing with his soldiers the privations of that field which his matchless skill and reckless daring had done so very much to win"

THE FOREST PROBLEM IN NEW ENGLAND

Boston Post

The New England Meteorological society seems to be engaged in a superfluous task in killing time, as it did in its meeting on Tuesday, to prove that the increase of timber does not increase the rainfall, nor the cutting away of timber diminish it. That question was settled to the satisfaction of men of science a good many years ago—certainly as long ago as George P Marsh wrote his remarkable book, "The Earth, as Modified by Human Action" Forests do not affect the total supply of rain, but they do, by storing up the water that falls, affect the supply of it that is available for the irrigation of the soil. A very considerable portion of the rainfall in a treeless area is not only directly wasted—running off in the water courses to the sea—but carries with it, through the sudden rise of the streams, a considerable bulk of the soil itself

Here in New England we are fortunately not menaced by even a possibility of the diminution of our rainfall or the desiccation of our soil in any large areas The problem is one of the effect upon special localities of the long continued periodical destruction of the woods, that spring up again spontaneously The soil of the hills stripped of timber, is worn away both by the washing of the rain and by the actual wearing of the feet of cattle, and a reclothing with timber is needed to reestablish the pastures In the northern and mountainous part of New England the soil is being spontaneously reclothed to a great extent with pine and spruce The agricultural problem may be looked to to settle itself But in the flatter regions bordering upon or not distant from the coast the persistent severing away of successive crops of timber before it has had time to acquire a respectable growth is, indeed having its effect on the drying up of streams and the diminution of sources of water supply for the cities and towns

The people of eastern Massachusetts, who are almost universally dependent for their water upon public supply, may very soon be driven by the increasing cost and deteriorating quality of the water they drink to a little more attentive consideration of the need of forest preserves than they show at present.

New York *Tribune* The plain truth is that the democratic party is enormously weakened disorganized and demoralized Its ranks are [illegible] and go over to the [illegible]. The republican party is practically intact, with organization [illegible] and the [illegible] thoroughly united and hopeful

ELEPHANTOGRAPHIA.

Charles F Holder's Book About the Elephant and its Allies.

Jumbo Chief Emperor Romeo and Other Famous Animals in Captivity—The Myth of the White Elephant

Under the general title of "The Ivory King," Charles Frederick Holder has written and Charles Scribner's Sons have published a book about elephants. This mighty race of beasts is to day represented by only two species, the African and Asiatic elephants, but in former geological ages it roamed over North America from the shores of the Arctic ocean to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Of the two existing species the African elephant is at least a foot higher than the Asiatic, but the size of these giants of the jungle is almost always overestimated. Jumbo, who was unquestionably an African elephant, was eleven feet two inches in height, but the maximum height of African elephants, except in exceptional cases, does not exceed eleven feet. Mr Corse, a former superintendent of the East India company's elephants who had probably seen a greater number of the animals than any other European never heard of more than one Asiatic elephant that exceeded ten feet in hight. The young Asiatic elephant grows about eleven inches in the first year, eight in the second, six in the third, five in the fourth, five in the fifth, three and a half in the sixth, and two and a half in the seventh The weight of the elephant at birth differs in individuals. The little elephant Bridgeport weighed 245 pounds at birth and stood three feet in hight. The baby elephant America, born in Philadelphia, weighed 1[illegible] pounds and measured thirty four inches and a half at the shoulder. The latter baby's trunk, or proboscis, was at first twelve inches long and nine inches in circumference at the root or base At what age elephants stop growing does not seem to be clearly established Jumbo was about 25 years old when he was killed in Canada last year, but according to Prof Ward, who mounted the skeleton, he had not ceased growing This is not astonishing when it is considered that elephants are long lived beasts, although there is a tendency to exaggerate the age to which they may attain According to the expert native hunters of India they may live 120 years, but do not average more than 80 Another authority, Mr Sanderson, bases his belief that they may reach 150 years on his observations of an elephant owned by the maharajah of Mysore It was captured in 1805, and was then 8 years old in 18[illegible] it was in its prime and showed no indications of age evinced by elephants that were known to be advanced in years

Jumbo was a prince among elephants, and although he died young he lived to become the most famous and popular animal ever known in the history of his mighty race His infancy was spent in the wilds of Central Africa. In 1861 when he was about four feet high, Sir Samuel Baker saw him in the possession of some Hamram Arabs, who were taking him down the Settite river for delivery to a collector named John Schmidt Schmidt sold him to the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, where he was kept for a brief period and then transferred to the London Zoological gardens. From 1865 to 18[illegible] Jumbo lived in the gardens in Regent's park, and was pampered, fed and petted by old and young In the latter years, owing to some evidences he had given of a tendency to dangerous outbursts of temper, he was sold by the Zoological society to Mr Barnum for $10,000 The excitement that ensued in consequence of this sale was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of mawkish sentiment ever exhibited by any people The children began to cry for dear old Jumbo, and to tell the world how their hearts would ache and their tears be shed should they lose the friend that had given them so much delight The school children began to memorialize the society to revoke the bargain The cry of cruelty was raised and a prominent clergyman called upon the people of London to rise as one man to prevent the inhuman bargain from being carried out. Even the courts were resorted to and an interim injunction was sworn out before Justice Chitty, restraining the council of the Zoological society from allowing Jumbo to be removed In that great metropolis where barefooted children may be seen in the streets by the thousand in mid winter without evoking a feeling of pity from British breasts, every heart was wrung with anguish at the thought of losing one animal by removal and Mr Barnum was told that if he would only give back Jumbo he would not lose by it either in this world or the next." When Jumbo was killed in 1885 the event occasioned a more widespread interest and sympathy in England than the death of Gen Grant, which occurred a few months before

There have been many famous elephants besides Jumbo most of these have belonged to the class known as rogue elephants, which are perhaps ill and certainly vicious. While the other wild native elephants usually travel in herds, the rogue is out as a solitary creature Most vicious elephants become rogues in time Among [illegible] famous elephants which have distinguished themselves by deeds of violence may be named [illegible] Chief, which killed its keeper at Charleston, N. C., a few years ago in a sudden fit of rage Barnum's Emperor, which dashed at [illegible] Burning's iron foundry at Troy, N. Y. [illegible] upon red hot coals and metals, which [illegible] enraged him that he rushed from the [illegible] into the street where he amused himself [illegible] men and women about with his trunk, breaking one man's leg and destroying $5,000 worth of property Forepaugh's Romeo, who, before he died in Chicago in 18[illegible], had killed three men and destroyed property to the value of $[illegible]000 Barnum's Albert, who killed his keeper at Keene, N. H., [illegible] was shot, and the Philadelphia elephant, Bone, which frequently gave way to fits of rage and became unmanageable Even Alice, Mr Barnum's latest purchase from the London Zoological gardens, according to Tegetmier, "is not of an amiable temper." Mr Barnum's Asiatic elephant, Hebe, the mother of little Bridgeport, is better tempered Hebe showed herself a very gentle, motherly elephant and when the baby in its playful moods would seize her tail or trunk, or dart between her colossal legs in a veritable but clumsy game of hide-and seek, the mother looked on with evident pride and satisfaction Hebe never resented any familiarity that the keeper chose to take with the baby Of all animals the elephant seems to be the most sagacious, and almost every chapter of Mr Holder's book contains examples of the remarkable extent to which their training may be carried, while as indications of the power of thinking under conditions where teaching cannot be presumed, are the habitual use of a branch to brush away flies and the authenticated selection and sharpening of a stick for the purpose of opening a closed orifice or secretory gland in the temple. It is believed that elephantine madness is due to the closed condition of this gland or orifice

Mr Holder's book is a terrible blow at the popular delusion respecting "white" elephants He shows that a white elephant is only an ordinary elephant that to a greater or less extent lacks coloring matter Horace mentions the white elephant in his "Epistles" when he makes Democritus laugh at the populace

Whether a beast of mixed and monstrous birth
Hold them with gaping admiration gaze
Or a white elephant their wonder raise

The white elephant, even of a mouse color or a little paler than the ordinary tint, is very rare. Barnum's Toung Taloung is the only acknowledged white elephant ever brought to this country Only twenty two have been captured in Farther India in 1852 years, or between A D. 515 and 1867 The first white elephant ever seen out of its native land was exhibited in Holland in 1633 Toung Taloung is a finely formed elephant, about eight feet in hight Its general color is a light gray, with several pink blotches upon the head, trunk and ears, which were white because King Theebaw chose to consider them so. A second so-called white elephant imported into this country is Forepaugh's "Light of Asia," which is young and only a little over five feet in hight. There is no reason why a spotted elephant should be considered more interesting than any other unless the pink spots are esteemed as beauty marks.

Mr Holder devotes a number of chapters to the use of elephants in war, in the amphitheater and in pageantry The earliest mention of war elephants, he says, is made by Ctesias, where he describes Cyrus in one of his battles as having his horses put to flight by a large number of trained elephants that had been placed in ambush The Achæmenid kings seem to have had recourse to them, though not extensively, and Alexander encountered a few of them in the battle of Arbela. Alexander professed to despise elephants, but his opinion may have been changed through his battle with King Porus, where the elephants bore the brunt of the Macedonian attack, for it is said that after Alexander's death great numbers of elephants were owned by the Macedonians, and some of the very animals that had served King Porus were turned to account by Eumenes in his fiercely contested battle with Antigonus It is not astonishing that elephants should excite terror when used in battle Even the Romans succumbed at the sight of them, losing from this cause not only their first battle against Pyrrhus, who had Asiatic animals, but the fight against Xantippus, near Carthage, where they encountered the African species The use of elephants in war in Asia continued through the Middle Ages, down to quite recent times, and as late as the war of Coramandel the native chiefs had recourse to elephants in their conflicts with the English

Shakespeare uses the word America only once in his plays—in Dromio's description of the kitchen wench in the "Comedy of Errors." When Dromio says "She is spherical—I could find out countries in her," Antipholus asks "Where is America, the Indies?" "Oh, sir, upon her nose," replies the confident Syracusan "all o'er embellished with rubies, carbuncles, sapphires, declining their rich aspect to the hot breath of Spain" A German engraving of the Shakespeare epoch of an ideal picture representing America has the same conception of "America, the Indies," with an elephant in the foreground This was the Columbus idea still current a hundred years after the discovery of the new world A few thousand years earlier the elephant really belonged to the picture, and what is more the American elephants were mastodons The first discovery of mastodon bones in this country was in 170[illegible] near Albany The celebrated Cotton Mather believed these bones belonged to some giant mentioned in holy writ and communicated an account of them to the Royal Society of London in 1714. The next discovery of mastodon remains was made at Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky, in 1768, and this was followed some years later by a similar discovery on the Walkill river about seventy miles from New York The Walkill mastodon had died standing In 1805 Bishop Madison, of Virginia, announced the discovery of some mastodon remains in that state What was once the stomach of this beast was capable of analysis, and showed that the animal had fed on a species of tree still growing in Virginia. At Warren, N. J., not fewer than six almost perfect skeletons were found in 18[illegible]5 about six feet below the surface This discovery was made by a farmer who was digging out mull from a swamp and the position of the animals showed that they had been mired in the bog The great Cohoes mastodon was unearthed at Cohoes, N. Y., in 18[illegible] by the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations for the Harmony mills The jaw was first discovered and then the bones of the hind legs and a part of the pelvis appeared Then came the massive head with tusks complete, unbroken and undisturbed Other parts of the skeleton were rescued, so that as it is now on exhibition at the state museum at Albany, it is one of the most complete specimens in existence. It is the opinion of Prof Hall that the skeletons found in this country were embedded by glacial action, but it has been satisfactorily determined that the huge animals existed when the country appeared much as it does to-day

Mr Holder's work is not a scientific treatise but simply a book about elephants. It is also a plea for the giants of the jungle To produce the 800 tons of ivory annually used nearly 75 000 elephants are destroyed every year This destruction would indicate the extinction of both the Asiatic and African species in the not far distant future This is to be regretted, although it is not likely it can be prevented Appended to the volume is a carefully compiled bibliography of the most important works, papers and monographs relating to the elephant.

A SAD PICTURE

Condition of the Workingwomen of New York

New York Tribune

There 200 000 workingwomen in New York The highest average earning of these workers is $[illegible] a week Numbers earn but $5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours work every day to reach the lower amount. The prices for the work they do are miserable almost beyond belief Competition both in trade and in the labor market has wrought this state of things, and under the existing conditions there is no prospect of better times. With a continual foreign immigration which maintains the supply of unskilled and partly skilled female labor and a competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingwomen are ground as between the upper and the nether mill stones, and there is no help for them But it is evident that society cannot [illegible] tolerate a state of things which involves an inhumanity that would shame savages which gives the lie to the assumed Christianity of the nation and which not only fosters all [illegible], but tends to justify the feelings of hatred and enmity toward the state and the [illegible] social system so menacingly progressive and apparent to-day

[illegible] the gravity of the subject there can be no question and it is becoming more serious and more pressing continually It is literally true that chattel slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of our workingwomen endure It is not less literally true that human beings thus chained to the oar can by no possibility develop their higher faculties They can only be drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty and in them the New World has reproduced the sad [illegible] and most deplorable condition of the old [illegible]

VARIOUS OPINIONS

[illegible] flies, we read, are to be the gastronomic feature of the kettledrums and afternoon teas this season, but this may be a mistake

Ohio *State Journal* President Cleveland's [illegible] is exhibited in the fact that nearly every one of the staunch supporters and backers in the last congress has failed to secure a renomination.

Albany *Journal* There are 53,000 postoffices in the country The democratic administration during the last eighteen months has appointed [illegible] 2[illegible]000 postmasters At this rate republican postmasters will be scarce before another year [illegible] civil service reform of the Cleveland kind means at last a clean sweep of the post [illegible]

Brooklyn *Eagle* Mr George's motley following [illegible] not understand and do not want to understand any of the conservative principles of [illegible] philosophy They go in for a general smash up and if they supposed that his election as mayor would not help along the smash they would drop him like a hot potato

New York *Post* Mr George acknowledges that "what a man stands for, as well as what he can do, is a legitimate subject of consideration in his election" Well this is what he stands for—confiscation of landed property by the state without compensation to the owners. If this idea could be realized, how long would it be before confiscation of railroads and telegraphs and everything else which is termed a monopoly would begin There are scattered phrases in Mr George's writings which show that no great resistance would be met from him in the application of his doctrine to railroads.

New York *Mail and Express* The manner in which the democracy is divided in its sympathies between President Cleveland and Gov Hill was strikingly shown at the city convention of the Brooklyn democrats last night. When the chairman, the Hon Rufus L. Scott, spoke of Cleveland's clean administration, there was applause by half a dozen delegates When the name of Gov Hill fell from the lips of the chairman, there was the noisiest scene ever witnessed at a Brooklyn convention of democrats. The delegates and spectators cheered until they were tired, and then stamped on the floor and clapped their hands for a minute.

THE YANKEE HOUSELADY.

A Talk About New England Servant Girls and Housekeepers

Differences of Opinion as to Whether the "Hired Help" should Eat with the Family or in the Kitchen

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian]

Kate Gannett Wells, in her vivacious little book "About People," in a classification of the different castes among feminine laborers, mentions as last and lowest servants, who are pariahs, so to speak, in the eyes of all her workingwomen.

It is this position given to them by those who, to uninformed eyes, would appear to be their social equals, that casts the operation of serving into disrepute. As a natural sequence the ranks of this class are largely recruited from the mighty mass of those who enter it only because they are incompetent to follow any other calling Not that this same incompetency implies fitness for domestic service. Those who have learned from amateur duty in their own kitchens how hopelessly good materials may be ruined through ignorance or stupidity in the preparation of food, appreciate as no others can the necessity of some judgment and discretion as well as deftness of manipulation in the cook.

"How do you mix your colors, sir?" asked a brisk young daubster of an eminent artist.

"With brains, sir," was the curt reply.

How often have housekeepers wished longingly that this receipt could be used in culinary operations no less than in things which the world adjudges to be artistic.

ONE CLASS OF HELP.

To do her justice, our Yankee handmaiden generally possesses a reasonable share of "smartness." Too much of it, indeed, sometimes, when it leads her to disregard the orders of her nominal chief in practical attachment to her own ideas as to how the house and premises of the last-named personage should be run and kept. She usually seizes the earliest available occasion to inform the fellow-woman who has been so fortunate as to secure her services "for a consideration," that she—Jerusha Squires—is very well connected. Her parents and brothers and sisters, indeed, the family on both sides and from time immemorial, are eminently respectable and well-to-do in the world. She "just thought she would live out for a while and see how she liked it." She manages to impress the auditor with the fact that in doing her work and taking her wages she makes a mighty personal sacrifice and confers a benefit which merits graceful appreciation. One is fortunate if this condescension does not go to the extent of unbearable offensiveness. The trials sustained by much enduring housewives in villages and country towns, where the only "helps" procurable are of this class, would fill a volume.

EATING WITH THE FAMILY

In a New England weekly containing a column devoted to the exchange of receipts and housekeeping hints and experiences, there appeared recently a brisk discussion on the advisability and propriety of the hired girl eating with the family One unlucky woman took the ground that the maid would enjoy her meal more if she partook of it quietly by herself instead of sitting at the first table, where she would be obliged to jump up every little while to supply the wants of others. The suggestion was practical and put in a mildly tentative form. But in the next week's issue came a scorching reply from a housekeeper and an ex-help

It is given herewith entire:

I usually enjoy reading the sisters' letters, but to-night, as I read the words of 'Housekeeper' my blood fairly boiled and I decided to express my mind on the hired girl question For many years I did housework and enjoyed it. I have worked in families where I was as good as the family were and also where I was not, and in the latter I was obliged to work all through meal time and then eat what happened to be left In such places, I assure you, I stayed but a short time I think many noble women will join with me in saying there is no false pride in a good, neat girl thinking she is or ought to be thought as good as the members of the family she works for I admit there are times when a girl should devote her time to waiting upon the table for instance, dinner and tea parties. But as a general, everyday affair, if the table is properly set, there is no need of a girl rising more than once or twice, and if she has been hard at work let the mistress herself bring the needed articles Neither is there need of her coming to the table with a 'heated, anxious face.' Let her put away all other work and give her plenty of time to prepare the meals without being obliged to hurry or worry, and she will be able to come to your table as fresh and fair as the lady from your parlor

ADVICE TO WORKING GIRLS.

"I wonder as I read her letter if 'Housekeeper' was ever a hired girl. If not, let me tell her that she does not know what comfort it gives a girl, after she has worked hard all the forenoon, to know that her presence is wanted as the family gather around the dinner table; how it rests her and strengthens her for her afternoon's work, to sit with them during meal time and join with them in happy conversation. If there were less families who hire girls that are ruled over by housekeepers like the one who wrote last week, let me tell her there would be more girls of the higher order and less of the upstarts, as she call them I blush for any of our American girls who will be made slaves, but still would say to those who are obliged to work, do housekeeping by all means. But work in families where you will be appreciated, for from experience I know there are such, and let those of the other class have their patience taxed and nerves unstrung by girls who do not wish to associate with the family, or care how their work is done, trying to do to their employers as their employers do to them

MRS. HERRICK'S VIEWS.

Now, this particular hired girl no doubt flattered herself that she was making a heroic assertion of her equality, and demonstrating her fitness for higher associations. Her letter is given in full as a representative document from the other party, to what she calls the hired girl question It may also establish or nullify her claim to recognition as a desirable acquisition to the innermost circle of a well-bred and well-educated family A young native of her high spirit would not be content to receive all the benefits of such social and intimate intercourse and give none in return. The side of the "question" which she does not see is whether or not her presence as a necessary accompaniment of daily food would be an offset to the value of her services in the kitchen

The longing for recognition as her employer's social equal does not arise from true self-respect, but rather from a lack of it. The hired girl fails to grasp the fact that she is just as admirable and worthy of all respect in her station as is her mistress in hers. It would be well to have engraved and hung up in each kitchen presided over by the Yankee help the old copy-book couplet

Honor and shame from no condition rise
Act well your part there all the honor lies "

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

Too Much Mental Strain

Puck

Editor daily paper—So you would like a job on the paper, Rastus?

Rastus—Yes, sah I kinder feels dat I wud make er good journalis wif a little 'sperience.

Editor—Quite likely Well, Rastus, we'll give you a trial You can carry that ton of coal on the sidewalk up to the sixth story, then wash down the windows, and scrub the floor, and clean the sub-cellar, and—

Rastus—I say, boss, I reckon I'll try an' git er job on a weekly paper fust. Gittin' out a paper every day am too much ob a strain on er pusson wha has never had no journalisticum 'sperience Deed it is.

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NEW YORK LETTERS.

Gen. Wilson, the Man who Captured Jefferson Davis.

The Modern Detective—Speculation in Wheat—A New Industry Developed that of Woman's Tailors—Various Gossip.

[Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 23

In the office of a well-known broker I noticed the other day Gen. Wilson, who captured Jefferson Davis when the Confederacy had gone to pieces and its official head had literally taken to the woods. Gen. Wilson at one time since the war was president of the New York & New England railroad. He now lives in Wilmington, Del. He is about 55 years of age, is of medium height, well knit, and looks the personification of pluck and resolution. He is a practical engineer, a man of decided abilities, and now has a comfortable fortune.

A stout, heavy built man of 55, with rather singular features and peculiar side whiskers and a well-fed, self-satisfied air, may occasionally be seen standing near the sub-treasury building. He is well dressed and looks like a broker, but appears to have plenty of leisure and may be one of the moneyed men of the city, who has come down to simply look around a little before going up town to his club for dinner. He seems to see nothing in particular. He has a careless, apparently abstracted, air. He is not a broker. He is one of the keenest detectives in Wall street. Inspector Byrnes has been in Wall street for seven years, and during that time I believe there have been no important robberies. Whatever robberies have been committed there have been done by men of wealth and position, and have been, as it were, legalized by custom. But, speaking of detectives, it is sometimes surprising to see how little like detectives they look. A broker pointed to a good-natured, clerkly-looking young fellow, and said to me: "Do you know who that is?" I had forgotten him. "He used to be a clerk in such and such a firm, but he is now a detective." It proved to be the case. He did not look at all like the traditional "lynx-eyed" detective and was probably a good deal shrewder than the individual of the lynx eyes. The slouch hat and the furtive eye are no longer in vogue. The detective cannot be distinguished from any one else, and in this fact lies his power. Then young women in some cases make splendid detectives, though from the nature of the case they are perhaps not quite so available in business affairs as in purely social matters. Some of them are beautiful and fascinating and have the traditional keenness of the serpent, if not the harmlessness of a dove. They deliver summonses in cases where such citations are eluded, and oftentimes show surprising shrewdness in what is frequently a task of peculiar difficulty. They trace stolen property and they watch suspected husbands. I have heard of the victim falling in love with the beautiful detective who had wrought his undoing.

One of the most interesting events in business of late has been the sudden upward turn in the wheat market. The banker Seligman is said to be backing the bull movement here which is being engineered by Charles Minzesheimer. Moses Fraley, of St. Louis, is running a bull deal there and says he expects to make a million dollars on that side of the market on this crop. The so-called Big Four of Chicago, Messrs Ream, Cudhay, Jones and Hutchinson, have found the market turned against them chiefly by Mr Fraley, a man with no particular following but plenty of solid grit. He is a so-called Lilliputian who bound the Gullivers with something beside pack thread and brought them over to the bull camp. Bears in the West have done great injury to the grain commerce, for Europe will never buy on a declining market. The result of bear campaigns is thus seen in decreased East-bound tonnage on the railroads. Mr Edward Cottrell, a large operator of this city, has turned bull. He is a small, slightly built, dark complexioned man, who is shrewd enough to read the commercial signs of the times and trim his sails accordingly. Charles Ross, another of the New York speculative powers, has taken the bull side, and what is of more importance, the Big Four have apparently covered their shorts and taken the opposite tack. It was a renewal of warfare begun long before the opening of the Christian era. The scene is no longer in Asia Minor, but the fight is still between the Hebrew and Gentile, and the descendants of David have smitten the great Gentiles of Chicago and New York hip and thigh. In other words, Hebrews like Moses Fraley and Banker Seligman have had their friends up a Pisgah hight of speculative venture to view a promised land of business success, and Cannanites, like Ream, Jones, Cudahy and Hutchinson, are credited with a forced and very quick change of front. Fraley was the little David who went forth before the two assembled armies with his sling and threw a stone that brought down Goliath and changed sneers into apprehension. He holds millions of bushels of wheat and is confident of success. In serving his own interests as a speculator he is really benefitting the agricultural interests of the country, inasmuch as he is waging war on the men who have done a real injury to the country by artificially depressing the value of its cereals until they were below the cost of production.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS

PERSONAL GOSSIP

It is said that various couples, especially among the *cunesse doree* and the theatrical profession, who were married by registering themselves as man and wife, will find relief in a recent decision of Judge Churchill regarding this proceeding in the famous Charles A. Davis—Alvin Joslyn—case. Some time ago one of the judges on the same bench held that a man's publicly acknowledging a woman as his wife established claims on him for that recognition, and many men who have been entrapped while on a spree will now seek liberty under Judge Churchill's decision. The first that will create a sensation will be another actor not less famous than Alvin Joslyn, whose display of diamonds has made him remembered in every place he has ever visited. While on a spree with a noted beauty he in his momentary infatuation acknowledged her as his wife, and believing there was no escape from the bond that he had thus woven about himself, he continued to parade her as his lawful spouse.

Chatting with some lawyers the other day, Edward Lauterbach, who has been prominent in so many corporation cases, observed: "I think the two most interesting clients I have ever had are Edward Stokes and Frank B. Gowen. Stokes is one of the most self reliant courageous individuals I have ever known. In the telegraph case he mastered the points as completely as any of us lawyers, he is an unrelenting foe, and seems to be in great luck. He is the only man who is worthy of Gould's steel, and the telegraph fight was narrow to one between these two. Mr Gowen is one of the most magnetic men I have ever met. He is an able lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and has sacrificed all personal interests to his service of Reading. If it is a fault he is visionary and ahead of his times. With all his commanding abilities he is as modest and unobtrusive as a country boy."

Such a nuisance has the fashionable high hat become in the theaters—it is impossible if any one sitting in the rear to see over them and not always possible to keep out of their range—that, at the suggestion of Manager Augustin Daly, several society leaders, like Mrs John Bigelow, will introduce a theatric bonnet—a flat head covering that will permit an unobstructed view of the stage by those behind. You may think this a joke, but it is not. If the fashionable high hat which, according to all accounts, is to be higher than ever this season, continues to be worn in the theaters, the managers will have to pyramidically raise their seats or confine the ladies to the back row.

A recent order of Gen. Eckert's to the effect that the young lady operators must not permit the attentions of gentlemen while on duty was the result of numerous complaints that in certain up-town hotel offices there was generally a dude flirting with the fair operator, to the annoyance and inconvenience of customers, several of whom united in a communication to the main office.

JOHN DI ARME

NYM CRINKLE TALKS ABOUT ACTRESSES

I saw Lord Lonsdale standing in front of the Casino the other morning. He was dressed in a cutaway coat, and it was blowing a stiff winter breeze. No one paid the slightest attention to him and he looked rather lonesome. The Violet Cameron opera season has been a business failure apparently, and public interest in the whole affair has suddenly died out. It is difficult now to get anybody to talk about it at all.

Mr Frohman, the manager of the other British celebrity, Miss Fortescue, who has appeared at the Lyceum, took a hint and adopted another course with his star. Two days before she made her debut here he managed to get himself interviewed, and said the reason why Miss Fortescue had not accepted the pressing invitations of the Lorillards to spend a few weeks at Tuxedo park was that she had sprained her ankle.

The only British celebrity who doesn't offend society nor toady to it is the Langtry. She combines in herself the most gracious independence with the most discreet silence. Her little home in Twenty third street is a most admirable mingling of the English family circle and the Bohemian symposium. Her little breakfasts provide a charmed group, in which the polished and courtly Ned Gilmore sometimes breaks a scholarly lance with the erudite Lee Lynch, and Wilson Barrett and Charles Coghlan discuss "Hamlet" and eggs in Chesterfieldian periods. Langtry herself is not what you can call a vivacious or brilliant woman. But for all that she has a social charm peculiarly her own. I never met a man who had been in her company half an hour who did not acknowledge her charm without being able to clearly account for it. She does not, like some professional women, throw herself at you, so to speak. She never gushes, and she doesn't do the mental clinging trick so effective with the "low-lidded blondes of Briton." I think her charm for men is her unaffected manner and her air of wholesome naturalness. Her demeanor no less than her appearance is unpainted. You never suspect her conversation or her face of powder. She does not build up her sentences or her body. She doesn't overdress her language or her person. This is so unlike an actress that it strikes deep. I had the opportunity to study her one morning at breakfast, and I summed her up as a very sensible, level headed, healthy woman, than which I cannot think of anything more charming.

A well known lady of society not long ago was listening to her praises in a group of gentlemen, and she interposed the remark: "But Langtry has no art, you know."

Up went every man's hand and voice, and a simultaneous chorus answered:

"That's why we like her."

The syndicate of showmen that is now in possession of Madison Square Garden are preparing an exhibition there, to open next month, which will be of unusual magnitude and startling novelty. It is no less a scheme than the utilization of Buffalo Bill's Wild West in a series of dramatic spectacles and dramas that is to picture the history of our civilization in its westward fight with barbarism. We are to have the original Indian tribes, the arrival of the settlers, the ambuscades, surprises, massacres, the prairie fires, stampedes of wild animals, the cyclone's destruction of the camps by the elements, and finally the great fight of Custer and the Indians on the Little Big Horn. Over 200 Indians and cowboys are to be employed in this spectacle, and about 100 soldiers and as many horses. Mr Steele Mackaye has been at work for a month preparing the scenes, and the well-known artist Matt Morgan is here from Cincinnati painting the scenery. The principals in this venture are the popular circus man, Forepaugh, Mr Nate Salsbury and Wm. Cody. The enterprise, I am told, will entail an outlay of over $50,000.

NYM CRINKLE

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A year ago there were three or four "woman's tailors" on and near Fifth avenue and there was one in Brooklyn. Their signs read simply "Donnelly, Robes," or some such legend equally unenlightening. And these were not exactly woman's tailors. They were simply men dressmakers, like Worth in Paris, and were trading on the popular idea set afloat by Worth that a man has more taste and originality and boldness in designing than women possess. But now there are twenty four men dressmakers above Fourteenth street. They do not adopt the old Shakespearian phrase, "the woman's tailor," but proudly dub themselves "ladies' tailors" in letters of gold and boastful dimensions. And the number is constantly increasing, as one sees by the little signs the men's tailors are adding to their former shingles so as to make them announce, "Also riding habits and costumes for ladies." In a word, the signs on Broadway and Fifth avenue announce a social revolution, though any one with eyes to see can read the same thing in the attire of the women without looking at the signs at all. Everywhere up town cloth jackets that fit like jerseys and ulsters that are molded to the graceful, rounding figures of the ladies, as men can scarcely hope or wish their overcoats to be, inclose the persons of all well dressed women. It is impossible for any man (except a woman's tailor) to judge whether the new fashion is or is not a good one. I would not give a fig for the opinion of a man so dull that he could see a half dozen Murray hill girls, who have strained art and poured out money in order to look their best, and then could express any but the one opinion. Amid the rack and stress of shifting fashions since I have been among them each alteration in their gowns has seemed to make them more and more entrancing.

What brought about this revolution? Well, first the jersey, which made a display of the outline of the figure fashionable, and then the demand for an equally tight fitting overgarment to keep up the accurate exposure of outline when the weather called for something outside and on top of the jersey. The men's tailors were called upon to construct these feminine "ulsters," as they were called. These tailors got extra prices for this new work and liked it (that is, the extra prices) so well that they enlarged their signs to attract more ladies. This encroached on the field of the men dressmakers, who then hired tailors and also altered their signs. Thus the words "ladies' tailor" appeared on the signs of two sets of tradesmen. And thus, also, came it to pass that the original men's tailors went on from making ulsters to making dresses and the men dressmakers became the makers of tailor-made garments of all sorts.

It is interesting to visit one of these ladies' tailor shops, as I did yesterday. Here were trousers by the score hung in a line on hooks, like beeves before a butcher's stall, and across the room were great glass cases filled with ladies' jackets and skirts, blazing with embroidery in gold, with gaudy ribbons and with buttons big as butter dishes. A helpless dude with his coat off and one arm out stiff, like a mail bag catcher on a postal car, was being measured for a coat in the thick of a bevy of circling ladies, one of whom stood on a low platform, while a young girl encircled her with a tape measure, and the great woman's tailor talked of whalebones, linings, flounces and I don't know what not. Over in a corner, through the parting of a curtain, peeped a white and pink suggestion of the shoulder of another lady trying on a dress.

JULIAN RALPH

CLUB GOSSIP

Col Thomas W Knox, the readers of his numerous books of travel for juveniles would naturally suppose to be a paterfamilias, but he is one of the most confirmed of habitual club men possible, and a bachelor besides, with no fancy, evidently, for little ones prattling about his knees or pulling his graying beard or hair. Col Knox has the stalwart and rugged form of a down East sailing captain, but he is something of a *petitmaitre* and persistently seeks the buttered side of the slice of life. He lives at the Lotos club in a couple of the dormitory rooms, takes a meal a day at the Union league, punctiliously attends the Authors club, and spends his summers at the Olympic club, Bayshore, Long Island. A circle always gathers about him when he spins his yarns or travels.

Senator Hawley always resorts to the Union league when in town. The appearance of [illegible] is never more indicative of the noble qualities of heart and head that the editor of [illegible] Hartford always evinces in conversation [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr Wilson Barrett is one of the few actors who have been made card members of the Union league. He receives the hospitalities of the Lotos by reason of his membership at the Savage. He is a very genial and affable gentleman, with nothing of the actor about him. He looks as if he might be a younger brother of the late John McCullough, smaller in physique but very suggestive of him in face and form. A good raconteur, as well as quick at repartee, he is an acquisition to club coteries, which now include many English actors, Lionel Brough, Charles Coghlan, Charles Sugden, and Hamilton, the author.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER

TRIFLES

Mark Twain and Bret Harte began their literary careers as book canvassers.

Competition has reduced the fare in London busses to 1 penny.

In Spain less than 25 per cent. of the population can read and write.

A rich Norwegian lawyer left all his money to be used in buying bicycles for the Christiana school children.

Prof Goldwin Smith will deliver eighteen lectures on English history this winter at Cornell university.

In St Petersburg the police can at any time enter any dwelling to search for nihilists, and there is no habeas corpus.

In Minneapolis a well known citizen is building a loghouse in the heart of the city. It will be a big, rambling structure, will cost $[illegible] and be provided with all the modern improvements.

When Mrs Cleveland rides out she generally has as many friends with her as the carriage will hold. She bows pleasantly to those she knows, and behaves generally in a democratic manner.

The people's medicine—Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its success is due to its peculiar medicinal merit.

PIONEER DAYS.

James H Elgin's Experience as a Mounted Volunteer.

A Tribute to Missionary Spalding—Martin's Campaign Poem—The Fate of a Brave German—Close Fighting

At this time the volunteers compared the condition of the various tribes and discussed the reasons why they were so different in character. They gave honor to whom honor was due when they credited Mr and Mrs. Spalding with having in a measure redeemed the Nez Perces nation from barbarism and made them staunch allies of Americans. It is true that Mr and Mrs Whitman did similar work among the Cayuses and the Indians of the Walla Walla country, but they never had the confidence of those tribes as the Spaldings had of their Indians, and it was unfortunate that Whitman's region was occupied by different sects. The Nez Perces could, by throwing the weight of their numbers and prowess with the hostiles who sought their alliance, have made it almost impossible for the volunteers to conquer a peace. That they did not, but remained at peace, was due to the missionary efforts, whose teachings stood the test of war and absence, when the mission had been for eight years abandoned.

TREATMENT OF THE SLAIN PRISONERS.

Elgin speaks rather bitterly of the way the slain Indian prisoners were left on the battlefield when the fight was over. It seems that the exasperated soldiers refused to give their remains burial, and after being dragged aside the bodies were left to vultures and wolves. Some few reserved trophies from the old chief's body and sharpened their razors on strips of his hide. We will pass over that episode, only regretting that our men lost self respect so as to be willing to act like barbarians. They very likely wished to show the rest of his tribe the fate that awaited such treachery as he attempted. If the officer in command had seen that Pu-Pu Mox Mox and his fellows had decent burial, whatever the effect may have been with hostile Indians, history and posterity would not have tried this disagreeable incident to remember. The army surgeon who was with the volunteers was satisfied to carve the old chief's ears and pickle them in brandy, and what became of the brandy was set forth in verses perpetrated by Tom Martin, poet "lariat" of Co B, as follows:

CAMPAIGN POEM IN THE WAR OF '55

When the battle was over and ended
And Mox Mox was hid in his grave
Then was some one I am sorry to mention
For truly he did misbehave,
He went to the tent of the doctor
And there without danger or fears
He drank up the wee drap of whisky
Used to pickle old Mox Mox's ears

Mr Martin's songs began with the formation of the company and ended with the disbanding of the troops. He made one for everything that occurred, and if it was obtainable would furnish the Oregonians of our day with a very correct and interesting history, in rather limping verse, of all that occurred to his company and companions through the whole campaign. The song gave the name of the man who liked whisky so well, but we won't follow it that far. It is enough to tell the fact, and perhaps would be as well not to tell it. Gov Stevens, who was rescued and escorted by our faithful allies, the Nez Perces, was a very remarkable man. He was of rather small size but had the largest head of any man of his size the troops had ever seen. He was much admired, though entirely unpretending in speech, dress and manner.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A BRAVE GERMAN

Mr Elgin having been sent by Col Kelly to hurry up reinforcements from the rear had delivered his message and sat on his horse a looker on, when Pu Pu Mox Mox and his fellow prisoners made their last break for liberty. He saw every incident of their desperate rush and struggle with their guards and the shooting by them. Considering that so many were standing near by, surrounding the prisoners, and the promiscuous manner in which bullets flew about them, it was surprising that no harm was done to outsiders. A few minutes previous Capt. Bennett had been gathering stragglers from different companies, for only Capt Wilson's command was full. He summoned these to make a charge on an Indian fort that held 75 to 100 warriors. It consisted of an old log house and a fence. The Indians filled the house and were protected by the fence. This fortress was located on a sort of island with a slough running around it. The brave old captain never stopped to count his enemies, but as soon as he had gathered a dozen good men made a charge, crossing the slough and rushing for the house. As they raised the bank that served as an embankment, they were met by a murderous fire. Bullets fairly rained upon them and one of them struck Bennett just below the eye. Unable to stand this fearful odds and terrible fire, most of the men fell back under the bank or took shelter in the woods that grew in the slough. One brave German remained under fire and sacrificed his own life in the endeavor to prevent the Indians from scalping his captain. Seeing his exposed position, the savages sallied forth from behind walls and fences and other hiding places, and one rifle ball went through his jaw, cutting the tongue off at the root.

THEY COULDN'T HOLD THE FORT.

When his comrades, who were under shelter, saw his brave effort to remove the body of their wounded captain, and saw him fall over the bank and into the slough, where he would drown if not mortally wounded, as he was sinking in mud and water, they rushed through the awful shower of bullets, took him up and carried him out of sight. When the Indians attempted to approach the body of Capt Bennett they received such a volley from the troops concealed in the woods that they retreated in haste, leaving some of their dead in the field. They had scarcely returned to their fortress when a second and more determined charge was made on them by a larger force collected for the purpose. The Indians had a strong position, and should have held it against any force the troops could bring, but they were astonished to see the volunteers spring from the wooded slough upon their earthworks. [illegible] them, and became so demoralized that they left the fortress and saved themselves as they could. There were six killed and left behind, and a number wounded. It was a splendid charge.

The poor German who sacrificed himself to save his commander suffered untold pain and endured such a horrible fate as seldom even was inflicted on its victims. He lived eight hours, [illegible] pain, lying in extreme agony. His heroic deed shows that some will lay down their lives to save others. His name is not mentioned, but Elgin learns and to this day [illegible] this gallant act as a just tribute of history to his memory. That evening Elgin visited the [illegible] and [illegible] at his [illegible] the dying [illegible] ... They appreciated the attentions. He remained with them until midnight. A recent writer places the number killed and wounded at twenty, but Elgin, who is very correct in his respect to memory, says there were twenty-three. The ones omitted being privates Pell, Miller and Smith.

TOO MANY CAMP FIRES LIGHTED.

The battle was waged until after dark and the men all came in weary and hungry. They lit their fires and shortly the whole creek bottom was lit up with their glow. They were so very confident that there was no danger near that they put out no guards or pickets, and all hands busied themselves cooking supper and making their camps. When the fry pans were sending forth savory fumes and the teakettles were singing their most agreeable tunes, the Indians took advantage of their neglect and fired a volley into camp from the hills around. The little valley was as light as day one moment and the next coffee pots and boiling kettles were emptied upon the fires and all was dark. Fortunately the enemy had not learned that no guards were out, for if they had known it they could have come much closer. As it was, the fusilade did no harm, though there were at least fifty guns discharged. There was a tremendous excitement. In a moment the men were under arms, but not an Indian could be heard or seen. A strong picket post was then put out. Elgin was one of these, and went supperless to his rounds. When all was safe again new fires were lighted and supper cooked, but they forgot to send a sup or a morsel to the picket on the hills that gave them the needed protection. They were out all night, and when with early morning the Indians tried to get possession of the surrounding hills Col Kelly ordered the guards to seize the hills and keep them until the troops got their breakfast. The result was that they "held the fort," hungry and weary as men could be, and had their breakfast about 11 o'clock next morning. Then they went to their beds and slept. The second day's battle was not very persistent. The Indians made but few demonstrations and the volunteers were quite willing to take a rest—and they needed it.

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE

Saw about 100 Indians engaged and there was quiet shooting at long range. The Indians were on horseback and kept well off. Most of them appeared to be Warm Springs Indians, of Stock Whitley's band. He was a brave man and inspired other Indians to make war. Only for his influence Elgin thinks the Walla Wallas would never have dared to take up arms or have stood a fight. They were fully conquered in 1847, and it needed—so Elgin thinks—a great pressure to force them into another war with Americans. Stock Whitley's eloquence and example forced them to take the field.

THE FOURTH DAY

Fully 300 Indians took part, and it must have included the Walla Wallas, Umatillas, Cayuses, and probably a force from the Palouses. They were strongly entrenched upon a hillside, occupying gulches that had strong earthworks. Here they were determined to hold their ground, but Col Kelly marshaled his forces and ordered a charge on their works. "It was a sight I never saw equaled for its order and beauty," says our informant. "The left wing was all on horseback, and the order of battle was to swing around and throw the body of the Indians over on the right wing, which was ambushed to receive them. But Companies B, H and F drove in the center before the left got into position to act offensively. A general stampede of siwashes followed. I was in position where I could see the whole battle in progress, and waiting orders to move. I sat on my horse, and it looked as if it was a panorama. The Indians came up out of the ravine in a solid, double column to the summit of the ridge above them, to meet companies B, H and F, but for all their personal bravery and the inspiring words and encouragement of their leaders, they only waited for one round, when they jumped on their horses—two and three on a cultan, sometimes—and galloped away as if the devil was after them. They kept on the run until arriving at the banks of Snake river, they plunged in and swam across, holding to their horses with one hand and paddling with the other. Fortunately for them the river was low and almost fordable. By this time reinforcements arrived, and as the Indians saw them come in sight they became worse alarmed than ever. They then began to move their stock and families in great haste. The new companies, D and E, and the rest of the regiment that had horses followed on their trail, to find that their lodges had been hastily abandoned. It was easy to follow them, as their goods were strewn along the way they went, for they lightened their load to be able to make better speed. They were terribly frightened."

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE WAR

One incident of that day's chase and battle, touched the hearts of many of the volunteers, and Elgin says wakes a tender spot in his heart whenever he remembers it. It was 10 o'clock at night, and very dark. The men were hiding on the Indian trail when they heard a sound like a crying infant. They followed and found lying on the ground an 8 months' old Indian boy lashed to a board as is their way, for convenience of carrying. The little fellow had been hung on one of their pack horses and had fallen off unnoticed. In the rush of their retreat it was not seen and could not be heard, as the fall stunned it. The volunteers picked it up and cared for it as best they could. In another hour it would have been devoured by wolves. But the most pathetic part of this story relates to the poor mother as was afterwards told by Indians who were present. When they arrived at Snake river she looked up the pack horse on which she had lashed her child, fearing it would be drowned in swimming the river. When she discovered that her babe was lost she went frantic. Her grief was terrible, for even an Indian to witness, but with that stoicism that characterized the race they did nothing to soothe or save her. She wept and raved for a while and then rose from the ground where she had thrown herself, gathered a heavy stone, and with this weight in her arms plunged over a bank into the river and was never seen to rise again. The story of her death, when it was told in camp, was repeated from one to another and created great interest in the motherless babe. To be sure it was only a pappoose, but its mother was a woman the world over.

WOUNDED SENT TO THE DALLES

This furious battle commenced on the 7th of December, 1855, and ended on the 11th. Not over two thirds of the regiment was engaged, but they thoroughly used up and defeated all the combined hostiles south of Snake river. Their great chief, Pu pu mox mox, was killed, and they lost many of their best warriors, as also had their stores of provisions destroyed. They learned that a smaller number of whites could storm any fortification they could construct, as well as whip them in the open field. Every attempt made to win by treachery or ambush failed and they saw, with dismay, that winter, snow and ice, when the mercury was below zero, did not deter Americans from war. Soon after this battle the troops moved up the Walla Walla, above the old Whitman mission station a little ways. It was decided to send the wounded able to bear the journey to The Dalles, also the remains of Capt Bennett. A few of the wounded were unfit to make the journey. Two of Elgin's messmates were among the wounded. Sturtevant was not able to go, but Smith chose Elgin to care for him on the journey; he had a severe wound in the leg. A guard of thirty was sent. When they reached Wild Horse ten inches of snow fell; when at Umatilla four inches more fell and the weather grew much colder. They would make their beds and a snowfall came and cover them and keep them warm, unless they stirred in their sleep and got snow inside the blankets. They found Company I at Fort Henrietta, and got bread to eat, for the first time in a week. They laid over there a few days, as the weather was extremely cold, the mercury falling below zero. The night before they left Henrietta some rascal stole Elgin's blankets, leaving him only one to sleep in, with the mercury below zero twenty degrees. They put out no guards at night during the rest of the journey, because it was too cold for Indians to be about. At Willow creek they got down on the ice to be sheltered from the wind. It was a hard trip for well men, and harder yet for the wounded.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Blaine Speaks of the Competition between Northern and Southern Labor

In his speech in Philadelphia, on the 19th Mr. Blaine said:

In three of the Southern states the majority of the population is on the part of the colored vote and in many districts of the rest the colored man largely outvotes them, if allowed to vote. I was rash enough a few weeks ago in a public meeting in Maine to point out that the Northern workingman was already and would be still more by and by after day and year after year—thrown into competition and doomed with a cotton and all the Southern workers with this skill, and that will then take wages at less than half [illegible] than men in the North here [illegible] that against white labor was going to [illegible].

[illegible] here that while you are paying [illegible] in [illegible] making pig iron in Pennsylvania the [illegible] they are making pig iron in the [illegible] and paying [illegible] cents a day and the [illegible] is [illegible] in the same market. The democratic party is answerable for it. They wish, on the one hand, to break down the tariff and throw the Northern laboring man into competition with foreign skill and labor, and at the same time, by maintaining the dominance of the Southern democracy, to bring up the [illegible] workers upon not more than half the wages that Northern men get, in many cases not one third of it.

I was talking with a distinguished Southerner from North Carolina not long since, and speaking of the condition of the Southern laborer, he asked me what I thought was the average cost of the house, if you can dignify it with that name, in which the great majority of the field laborers of the South were sheltered, and he gave me the assurance that it was not more than $1 [laughter] that the house that covers these laborers who by this nefarious political proceeding are thrown into direct conflict and direct competition with Northern laborers, are sheltered in houses that do not cost for their construction more than $10—not more than the average price of a decent pig pen of a Pennsylvania farmer.

"WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT."

Well, we are met finally in the columns of such papers as the New York *Times*, the *Evening Post*, and others of that kidney with "What are you going to do about it?" They say "It is true, and now how are you going to help yourselves?" My fellow-citizens, there never was an arrogant wrong yet whose defenders did not reply with that insolent taunt. I will tell you what we are going to do about it. We are going to arouse not merely the opinion of this country but a public opinion as broad, as strong, as deep and as burning as that which has forced the British parliament to consider the condition of Ireland. We will arouse as strong a public opinion as that which forced Russia to liberate the serf [applause], a popular sentiment as irresistible as that which last week wrung from the Spanish queen an edict that liberated the last slave in Cuba. We will arouse a public opinion which, in the language of Mr Webster on a celebrated occasion, will make the public atmosphere so hot that the offender can not breathe it and live.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. McDONALD CLARKE & CO Agents.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

Haunts of the Famous Men of Old Gotham.

"Cobweb Hall" as it Was and as it Looks To-day—The Knickerbocker Cottage—Where a King Once Resided

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Twenty years ago the name of David Patullo was familiar to every New Yorker, and to-day there are thousands who remember the eccentric old Scotchman, whose stubborn superstitions and peculiar humors rendered him so famous when he lived. David was the first proprietor of "Cobweb Hall," at 83 Duane street. The whiskies he imported from Scotland and Ireland were the best to be obtained in the city, and whoever was desirous of sipping a genuine "Hot Scotch" resorted to his place. He soon gained a wide reputation for this smoky beverage, so that many of the prominent lawyers, politicians, merchants, and journalists of his day were among his patrons. Here James T Brady sometimes came of a cold winter's afternoon, to fortify the inner man against the icy sharpness of the atmosphere. Here also the intellectual face of Charles O'Conor was often seen, his piercing eyes roving about the apartment as he slowly sipped his toddy. Among the regular habitues of the place were Judge Edmunds, the spiritualist, Galbraith, the lawyer of the *Herald*, and a well known Bohemian named McLoughlin—a man as brilliant as he was erratic. "Cobweb Hall" was in those days a very different place from that we find it now.

A STRANGE SUPERSTITION

Patullo had a strange superstition concerning spiders, and could not be bribed to destroy their abode.

In the course of time, therefore, the ceilings and walls of the tap room became completely covered with the webs of these industrious insects. They hung in festoons from the barrels and clung in dusty masses to the bottles upon the shelves. The wily spider seemed to recognize that here, at least, he was safe from molestation. Now all is changed. The tap room is clean and handsomely appointed, the shelves are dusted every few days, and one need not be in constant dread of swallowing a spider with his beverage. In the apartment back of the tap room, however, the conditions remain the same as in Patullo's time. When the place was renovated by the present proprietors this little room was left sacred to the spider. Cobwebs cover the walls and obstruct the corners. At every breath of air that sweeps in through the open windows these dusty films sway back and forth like tattered banners. "All flies that enter here abandon hope."

THE OWNER'S CHARACTER

I strolled into "Cobweb Hall" a few days ago, and found Mr Terrigan, one of Patullo's successors, in a jolly and communicative mood. He gave me several interesting particulars of the old Scotchman's character.

"Patullo," he said, "was one of the strangest men I ever knew. He took a great pride in his reputation of making a superior 'hot scotch,' and would insist that it should be taken just as he mixed it. He would never consent to the use of lemon peel as an ingredient. 'What!' he would exclaim, 'you wish to destroy the flavor of my whisky with lemon! No, sir, I will never allow it.' I think the old man was right, too, for a better drink than that which he mixed it would be difficult to find. After he sold out his business to us he continued to make this place his headquarters.

"One day he brought here a large tin box which he left in the corner of the office covered with an old newspaper. We suspected that it contained valuables, and repeatedly urged him to remove it to some place of safety.

"'Leave well enough alone, mon,' he would answer. 'I dinna care what becomes of it after I'm dead.' This box was found to contain at his death nearly $900,000 in stocks, bonds and other securities. He was worth in all $1,250,000, and leaving no will it was a long time before the property was assigned to the rightful heirs.

"The personal estate, I believe, went to a daughter of a stepdaughter of his and the real estate to a distant cousin, who at the time was working as a laborer on a Western railroad."

Cobweb hall is still a famous place. The good old whisky sold by Patullo may be purchased there at this day, and lawyers, politicians and merchants continue to sip the "hot scotch" among the spiders as in the days gone by.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COTTAGE.

Another old time resort is the Knickerbocker cottage, at 456 Sixth avenue. It is a picturesque structure, set back from the sidewalk, with two tall trees standing like sentinels on each side of the steps that lead up to the piazza and entrance. The original cottage was built in the year 1731 by a doughty Hollander named Geisenheimer. He came from the fatherland in a galliot of his own, which, after passing safely through Hell Gate, was wrecked in Stuyvesant creek, a tributary of the Hudson river. He built his house with the timbers taken from the wreck. The property next passed into the hands of Isaac Varian, who transformed the old domicile into a thatched cottage. During the revolutionary war it served as the headquarters of the Hessian generals, whose troops were stationed in the vicinity. In 1784 the Varians resumed possession and again renovated the building.

It remained the homestead of the Varian family until the year 1845, when it was converted into a roadside inn. During the following years it was a favorite resort for driving parties, and aside from the hospitality which characterized its management, a garden, teeming with luscious fruit, was the chief attraction. It next passed into the hands of Sam Rockenburg, formerly a bartender for the celebrated Corp Thompson, who kept a tavern where the Fifth Avenue hotel now stands. Rockenburg was succeeded by Peter Connor, who in turn made way for Captains Fowler and Boyle, of the Twelfth regiment. This was in 1863.

THE THIRTEEN CLUB

Since that time until this year Capt Fowler has done the duties of host in a manner that has gained him innumerable friends. He is the originator of the universally known Thirteen club, which was organized as a protest to the superstition regarding the unlucky character of the number thirteen.

This club numbers among its members President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur and Roscoe Conkling, the great lawyer.

[illegible] and the monthly fees are [illegible]. [illegible] meetings on the 13th of each month at 8 o'clock in the evening. Thirteen are seated at each table and the menu is printed in the form of a coffin. For a long time its monthly dinners were held in the rooms of the Knickerbocker cottage, but since Capt Fowler ceased to act as host there the meetings are held at other resorts. The Knickerbocker cottage has entertained many distinguished guests. President Cleveland has been many times within its walls. The late Gen Aspinwall, Peter [illegible] Thompson and numerous other distinguished citizens and politicians have made it their resort at various times.

At the beginning of this year Capt Fowler remodeled the building, but the old wooden front and interior rafters were reserved. It remains, internally the same as it was before. Pat Kehoe is the present lessee. The interior is handsomely furnished, and contains a large billiard hall, cozy dining rooms, a reading room and bar room on the first floor, with comfortable sleeping apartments above. The basement is occupied by stores.

THE BULL'S HEAD

Perhaps the best known of these old taverns in New York is the Bull's Head, at the corner of Twenty fourth street and Third avenue. It was built early in the present century by an association of butchers, and was for a long time the great cattle market of the metropolis.

I met there not long ago a venerable butcher, by name William Doubleday. His reminiscences were remarkably interesting. "I have hung around this old place," said he, "for nigh on to fifty years, and I may say confidently that I know all about it. A man named Swift was the first that undertook to run it. Shortly after it was started a line of stages was instituted, startin' from Bell street and running up through open fields along Third avenue to the stock yards about here. When I say a line of stages I mean one stage named 'Gen Gates.' I was a young lad in those times. After awhile the property was divided among the butchers that bought it in the first instance, and then by allotment it fell into the hands of George Clinch. He run it pretty successful for some time. I can remember seein' the herds of cattle comin' along the roads from northern parts to be stocked in the pens.

"Sometimes you could tell they were coming by the clouds of dust they raised. Soon you could hear their bellowings and the shouts of the men driving them, and finally you could see them coming down the road on a trot, looking this way and that, as if for some way of escape from the death that was in store for them. It was exciting, I can tell you. After a while I started in business myself and made the old Bull's Head tavern my headquarters.

DANIEL DREW.

"It was then that I first saw Daniel Drew. Of all the cattle traders that congregated here in those days Daniel was the smartest. I never knew him to lose money. He'd stand among others at one end of the bar, where the money was piled in heaps, and make the quickest and most profitable trade of 'em all. 'Twas thought among the dealers that afore he quit he made a clean hundred thousand. I heard afterward he made a great fortune in Wall street and dropped it all afore he died. I remember another man named Allerton who was a large dealer. It was him that first thought of having a safe made for the money that used to lay piled up on the bar, with only one man to watch it. The old safe stands over in the corner now. Since George Clinch's time other parties have run this place, such as Sargent Springfield and George Metcalf. It is now the property of the Lorillards, and nobody can tell when they will tear the old tavern down. I hope not 'til I am gone, for I've growed up with the place and it would hurt me bad to see it go."

The Bull's Head tavern, or hotel, as it is now called, is at present the resort of horse dealers. The side street running toward Lexington avenue, where the stockyards once stood, is occupied entirely by sales stables. Little groups of men stand in front of the Bull's Head, critically observing the paces of different horses as they are driven past on exhibition. In the barroom horse is the sole topic of conversation. In a few years the old building will probably make room for a tenement, and the stables in the side streets be superseded by dwelling houses.

THE HOTEL CLAREMONT.

At the northern extremity of Riverside drive stands another resort of historic interest. I refer to the Hotel Claremont. It was built in the early part of the present century by Dr Post as summer resort. Prior to 1812 it was occupied by Viscount Courtenay, afterwards Earl of Devon, and later on by the British minister, Francis James Jackson, but its most distinguished occupant was Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain. For many years after this it was known as Jones's Claremont, and driving parties from far and near made it their resort.

At present it is incorporated in Riverside park. It is a square frame building situated upon a high hill overlooking Manhattanville, a district far within the city limits, and is surrounded by trees and well-kept lawns, with the Hudson stretching twenty miles to the north as a perspective. No hotel for fifty miles around commands such an extensive prospect. It is kept in first-class style, and its broad piazzas, where the guests dine during the summer months, attract hundreds of people. In the near vicinity is Gen Grant's tomb and southward extends Riverside drive, the fashionable highway of the future.

J P RITTER, JR

"LOST SOULS OF SIBERIA."

Graphic Pictures of the Lives and Sufferings of Russian Convicts in Exile

London Times

A graphic picture of the condition of those unfortunates who are fitly described as "lost souls" is drawn in the work on Siberia by the Russian writer Jadrinzeff, a German edition of which has just been published by Prof E Petri, of Berlin. But few of the exiles ever attain to the possession of a "house," by which is meant a miserable hut. Most of them are in reality the bondsmen of the Siberian peasants, by whom they are hired, that is to say, they remain in their debt as long as they live, and are satisfied when they can get money for drinking on holidays from their masters. But as the majority of the exiles are rogues and vagabonds by profession, who are afraid of work, the number of fugitives is constantly increasing, who steal, rob and plunder whenever a chance offers, and thus intensify the natural antipathy of the settlers against the class of the deported. The peasants have every cause to be incensed against them, for, besides suffering from the malpractices of the convict class, they have to bear the cost of the erection and preservation of prisons for the exiles, organize hunts for the capture of runaways, provide guards for them and find the taxes which cannot be raised from among the deported class. But the greatest gaps in the ranks of the exiles are caused by the almost systematic escape of the latter from forced labor and from the convict settlements. No less than 15 per cent. of the deported escape during transport. Many of them are shot down like wild beasts by the peasants and natives, and an observer of Siberian life made a very true remark when he said that Siberia would scarcely have been able to overpower the runaway exiles if the peasants had not annihilated them.

The most extreme measures to check the system of escape are the hunts by the natives, organized by the Russian government. The native receives 3 rubles if he delivers the prisoner, "dead or alive," to the authorities. The people are provided with good arms and ammunition, so as to make hunting the escaped prisoners a perfect success. One of those few who managed to escape was seized in his native village, and when brought before the court, he said: "For two years I have wandered about, have swam through rivers and seas, have crossed Siberian forests, passed through steppes and mountains—and no one has touched me, neither man nor beast, but here, in my native village, I have been seized and cast into chains." The escape from forced labor has become so common that the administrators of convict establishments were in the habit of calling out, when receiving prisoners: "Whoever wishes to stay, let him take clothes, he who wants to run away will not need them." It should be observed that the clothes left behind by escaped convicts, so as to guard against capture, are the perquisites of the prison authorities.

While the statistics show an incredible increase in the number of crimes committed by exiles, proving the inefficiency of the system of deportation as a corrective a delusion, they are equally condemnatory of its much vaunted cheapness to the state. The cost of transport of a Siberian deporte is estimated at 50 rubles ($37 50). But in this estimate are not included the transport to the main route (steamers on the Volga and Kama), and thence to the place of destination, the maintenance of his family, if he is accompanied by it, the maintenance in prison till the spring, as transports in winter have been abolished, as well as the cost of the military guard, so that the expenses of transport for each convict to his place of destination amount to about 300 rubles ($225), a sum which would be sufficient to keep him at least four years in the dearest prison of European Russia. Put this sum is raised to 800 rubles ($600) by the expense attaching to the maintenance of *etapes*, escorts, prisons along the route, and *etape* houses, not to reckon the burdens imposed upon the population, who have to provide vehicles and hospitals, and their losses through theft and crimes of all descriptions.

A sad phenomenon, consequently, ought to be in favor of those in Russia who raise their voices against degrading Siberia into a receptacle for "lost souls." Jadrinzeff says: "The system of deportation has converted Siberia into a sewer. Deportation has been the cause of much injustice and harm done to the country. By mixing the deported with the population crime was accorded a wider scope. The exiles are at present in an extremely miserable and objectionable condition, and Siberia receives, instead of useful workers, a numerous, homeless and lazy proletariat. By the present deplorable condition of the banished, the punishment inflicted does not lead to reform, but yields a result quite the reverse, consisting in the demoralization of the exiles and an increase in vagabondism and crime."

In the Slavery Days.

A capital story is told of the slavery days of ex-Gov. Pinchback. When a mere lad he belonged to a rich old Southerner who was very fond of poker. His master was once traveling on a Mississippi river boat and had played cards in the cabin all night. Luck went against him to such an extent that he lost every penny he had on his person. Then he offered to play his slave, the ex-governor, against $5000. On this basis the cards were dealt. The young lad watched his master's hand eagerly. The old Southerner looked at his cards and raised the ante. He was met and promptly raised it again. At this moment a gentleman who had recently come up, attracted by the young negro's looks, called him aside. "Whose boy are you?" he asked. "De dear Lord above only knows, sah," answered Pinchback, anxiously. "I use' ter b'long to Mars' ——, but he done gone an' bet me on a pair ob duces." "Bet you on a pair of duces?" "Yes, sah, an' I dunno whose boy I is now. But de ole Massa he's bluffin' like de mischief, an' I reckon I'se gwine ter stay." The bluff won.

IDAHO

There are 32 telephones in use in Hailey, 17 in Ketchum, 7 in Bellevue and Broadford and 6 in Bullion.

The citizens of Hailey, Bellevue and Broadford are agitating the subjects of erecting electric light works and an electric railway between the three towns.

While a band of 500 steers were being driven from Bruneau to Halleck, a disease broke out among the cattle, which made them blind, the eyes frequently running out, and 200 of them were abandoned at Hendrick's creek, in Idaho.

FRESH FOREIGN [illegible]

Shop Windows in Cities Showing the [illegible] Goods for Years.

French Journalists—Parisian [illegible]—Why the People Go in Summer—Railway [illegible] dations and Cost of Travel.

The aspect of foreign cities changes considerably as years roll by. London, [illegible] and the smaller German towns are undergoing a slow, but complete transformation, and ere long few of the old [illegible] thoroughfares will be left to remind [illegible] of the ancient places [illegible]. While streets disappear and [illegible] down, however, the shop windows and their contents remain, and the [illegible] derive some consolation [illegible] change in the thought that [illegible] silvered his locks and bent his frame [illegible] hold on sale in many a [illegible] contemplated in boyhood's [illegible] twenty years ago I beheld in a [illegible] Regent street a cream colored [illegible] adorned with mother-of-pearl [illegible] as small saucers. It is there still [illegible] ably invite admiration [illegible] comes in state to visit the [illegible] not at a more remote past [illegible] shop on the boulevard des [illegible] my gaze this summer the identical [illegible] brass cannon that I coveted [illegible] back, and many of the shops [illegible] vicinity are precisely the same [illegible] rangements and the contents of [illegible] in the past.

The Parisian *ouvreuse* is one of [illegible] barbarism that has been [illegible] ern Lutetia simultaneously [illegible] baths of Cluny and the Catacombs [illegible] enters in the thoroughfare [illegible] suggestive name of Rue d'Enfer [illegible] *ouvreuses* were so christened [illegible] their function to open the boxes [illegible] their occupants, but as they [illegible] not less than female ushers [illegible] house, their designation [illegible] applicancy. Refer to them [illegible] ever, they are the worst [illegible] with Parisian playhouses [illegible] levy upon the spectator [illegible] need less his temper at having [illegible] levied in a way that must [illegible] most indulgent. These old [illegible] them have grown gray in the [illegible] a few are still middle-aged and [illegible] the theatergoer; pester him [illegible] or his lady's wraps, show a [illegible] footstool under his compassion [illegible] ally whine until he puts his [illegible] and reward their zeal. If [illegible] fee is forthcoming, they leave [illegible] grope for his seat and [illegible] door in his face, when he [illegible] the walls. A minority of the [illegible] a few sous a night from [illegible] have no direct remuneration [illegible] a hard-hearted director is [illegible] women pay for the privilege [illegible] the patient public. When [illegible] seated the *ouvreuses* look it [illegible] row in the lobby like so many [illegible] a branch, keep up a fire of [illegible] prevents people on the rear row [illegible] and balcony from hearing the [illegible] stage.

One does not see much of the [illegible] Parisian in Paris during the [illegible] If the resident is well-to-do [illegible] shore or to the mountains [illegible] cumstances, he spends a [illegible] his spare time in the green [illegible] reach of the capital. To [illegible] the visitors domiciled in [illegible] dance of foreign company [illegible] and South American element [illegible] sented. To rail at any particular [illegible] account of the bad manners of [illegible] sentatives as one may [illegible] manifestly unfair, for it is [illegible] "stay-at-home" people are [illegible] Nevertheless, one cannot [illegible] sort of an estimate of a country [illegible] one comes across, and my [illegible] iards and South Americans [illegible] by that friends in other [illegible] that their home life does not [illegible] the admiration of cold-blooded [illegible] Americans. A Frenchman [illegible] tions a Westerner's [illegible] toothpick, and a German's [illegible] course to his knife when [illegible] ployed are occasional [illegible] ant guest at a table d'hote [illegible] ceremoniousness of [illegible] regard of the rights of [illegible] swinelike, the vulgar [illegible] ican one happens upon [illegible] bears off the prize.

I have complained twice or thrice of the [illegible] of news observable in the Parisian [illegible] but I think that in justice to French [illegible] it should be mentioned that [illegible] great restrictions. French [illegible] ercise extreme caution in [illegible] things, even if an accident [illegible] legal right to print the name [illegible] concerned; that is to say, if [illegible] persons complain, the newspaper [illegible] to pay damages. A curious [illegible] to me in illustration of the [illegible] conditions under which French [illegible] ply their trade. *Le Matin*, [illegible] morning newspaper, [illegible] an interview with M. [illegible] known deputy. The next day [illegible] denied that he had expressed the [illegible] uted to him by the reporter. [illegible] claimed its confidence in [illegible] Then M. Clemenceau and [illegible] lained damages, the editor [illegible] being permitted even to offer [illegible] lishing that an interview had [illegible].

People who believe that travel [illegible] expensive in Europe should be [illegible] not so very costly from the [illegible] trips one can undertake in the [illegible] not to be made in the old world [illegible] to Russia, for example, but the [illegible] steamboat fares are not [illegible] five hours' trip from Liverpool to [illegible] $7 15, the nine hours' trip [illegible] Paris costs $15, the twenty-two hours' [illegible] Paris to Milan costs $24. One [illegible] take a cheaper route from [illegible] and reduce the price of the [illegible] journeys by buying second-class [illegible] when Americans travel they [illegible] think—like to travel as swiftly [illegible] as possible. Add to the figures [illegible] additional charge for extra luggage [illegible] liner—a charge levied at every [illegible] gage in excess of a ridiculously [illegible] —and the voyager will sigh for [illegible] competing lines, bankrupt roads [illegible] peels which he profits by in the [illegible] ting sum.

There is always a tendency on the [illegible] guide books to make the [illegible] second class railway travel [illegible] first class transportation at home [illegible] tion is well founded so far as [illegible] tions of Germany and Switzerland [illegible] cerned, but it has no application [illegible] The second class carriages in France [illegible] cusly bad, nor can the comfort [illegible] of German cars be absolutely [illegible] Still it must be conceded that [illegible] set of the last named cars [illegible] Even the thrifty Teuton, however [illegible] up with the second class [illegible] in all German railroads [illegible] France special "mixte" tickets [illegible] providing second class [illegible] empire's domains, and [illegible] within the boundaries of [illegible].

The Paris cafe is losing ground [illegible] to be sure, as many establishments [illegible] on the boulevards as ever, and [illegible] time places are still in existence [illegible] acter is changing, and [illegible] rendy become *brasseries*, or beer [illegible] verted taverns, have [illegible] surely bringing about the [illegible] tion. The *Figaro* printed [illegible] month ago showing that in [illegible] as much wine was drunk in [illegible] I fancy that this statement [illegible] the fact remains that in [illegible] consumption of Germany's [illegible] creased enormously.

PRESS FUN.

"I want to ask you a question, [illegible] major. "Proceed," replied the [illegible] the sheriff has hanged one of [illegible] archists would it be [illegible] 'necktie?'" "It would [illegible] eler.

Caller—You are [illegible] home? Maid—Yes, [illegible] to interest her in [illegible] tion of the Wrangle [illegible] have time to [illegible] terest)—Well, a [illegible] again.—T[illegible]

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

Mrs. Whitehouse's High Tea—The Wednesday Party—The Dudley Reception—Minor Affairs—Personal—Etc

VANITY FAIR

The mad guddy [illegible] wheel round
Are round and round [illegible]
And mone [illegible] and lasses [illegible]
Are there that night [illegible]
Some kindle [illegible] side by side
And to [illegible] other [illegible]
Some start [illegible]
A [illegible] to [illegible] the chin [illegible]
A [illegible] light [illegible] night

[illegible] friendly cracks
I [illegible] and [illegible]
And [illegible] and [illegible] jokes
Their [illegible] clear [illegible] cheer
Till butter [illegible]
Set a [illegible]
Sine [illegible]
They [illegible]

Burns

"Halloween [illegible] even in our [illegible] of a jolly evening with [illegible] round a large [illegible] fire-place and an [illegible] full of cide[illegible] gles and nuts. However [illegible] are only [illegible] nowadays, and the evening if observed [illegible] it is generally done [illegible] informal gat[illegible] ing, where a few games, more reminiscence [illegible] the old grand dame, are mingled with the [illegible] nary nineteenth century dances. A few [illegible] regard to the [illegible] and a [illegible] charms [illegible] account of some of the [illegible] prophet[illegible] spells of that night [illegible] in the west of Scotland [illegible] the peasantry in [illegible] interesting. To night will be all hallowe[illegible] sometimes called [illegible] nut-crack nu[illegible] now generally called [illegible] is the [illegible] of All saints' day, which comes in the 1[illegible] November. Hallow is from the Saxon *hali*[illegible] to make or keep holy. According to the S[illegible] superstitions, hallow eve is the time [illegible] witches, devils, fairies and other [illegible] of earth and air hold high carni[illegible] On this night the youth of both se[illegible] were in the habit of prying into futurity [illegible] practicing a lot of customs and quaint cha[illegible] and spells, the end and aim of all, being to f[illegible] tell what their luck in the matrimonial [illegible] would be for the next twelve months. With [illegible] intending any invidious insinuations, it see[illegible] as if most of these customs were for the be[illegible] of the girls, whether it was, that the origina[illegible] of these superstitions thought women m[illegible] credulous than men or not, it is impossibl[illegible] gather from the meagre record kept by the [illegible] chroniclers, but the fact remains the sa[illegible] The first ceremony of Halloween was to [illegible] each a stock or plant of kail. Two girls w[illegible] start out hand in hand with eyes shut and p[illegible] the first they met with; its being big or lit[illegible] straight or crooked was prophetic of the s[illegible] and shape of the grand object of all their spe[illegible] the husband. If any earth clung to the ro[illegible] that was considered fortune, and the taste [illegible] the stem, whether sweet or sour, was indicat[illegible] of the natural temper and disposition of the [illegible] known suitor. The stems were placed over [illegible] door and the unmarried man whom chan[illegible] brought to the house was the answer to th[illegible] spell. Another Scotch custom was for [illegible] boys and girls to hunt for [illegible] even leaved sprig of the [illegible] the first that found one would call out Cynly[illegible] and was answered by the first of the oppo[illegible] sex who succeeded in finding one. These t[illegible] were to be joined in wedlock. If the ou[illegible] failed not, before the end of the year. Bu[illegible] ing nuts was a favorite charm taking t[illegible] hazel-nuts, and naming one for the lad and [illegible] other for the lass, they laid them side by side [illegible] the fire. Accordingly as the nuts burn quie[illegible] together, or pop and start from beside ea[illegible] other, the course and issue of the courtship w[illegible] sure to be. In Irish lore when a young wom[illegible] wanted to know if her lovers were true, s[illegible] placed three nuts upon the bars of the gra[illegible] naming each nut after a lover. If a n[illegible] cracked or jumped the lover was destined [illegible] prove unfaithful; if it began to blaze or bu[illegible] he was supposed to have a warm regard, [illegible] nothing more. But if they all burned togeth[illegible] her best love was to be her husband. Anoth[illegible] trial for the fidelity of lovers was for a girl [illegible] press an apple seed on either chee[illegible] that which fell first indicated that the l[illegible] of him whose name it bore was fick[illegible] One of the many ways to find out the name [illegible] the favored lover was for a girl to pare a[illegible] apple, carefully, so that the paring was in o[illegible] piece, and then throw it over her shoulder; t[illegible] letter formed by the rind was the initial of t[illegible] lover's name. Another rite was for the girl [illegible] steal away unperceived, from the merry gro[illegible] around the fire, take a lighted candle and [illegible] alone to a looking glass. There eat an app[illegible] while looking in the glass and the face of [illegible] true love was to appear in the glass as if pee[illegible] ing over her shoulder. A very elaborate custo[illegible] and one that never failed, was to take thr[illegible] dishes, one with pure water, one with soa[illegible] water, and one with nothing at all in it. T[illegible] young girl was then blindfolded and led to [illegible] hearth, where the three dishes are arrange[illegible] she then dips the left hand in any one of [illegible] dishes. If by chance in the clear water, t[illegible] future husband will be young and handsome [illegible] in the soapy water he will be old, probably [illegible] widower. If in the empty dish, it foretells wi[illegible] equal certainty that she will be an old ma[illegible] This must be repeated three times each tim[illegible] the arrangement of the dishes being [illegible] tered. Every one is familiar with th[illegible] old games of bobbing for appl[illegible] in a pan of water, or attempting to bite an a[illegible] ple suspended from the chandelier by a strin[illegible] or seeking for the half dollar in a pan of flou[illegible] with the hands tied behind the back. But of a[illegible] the charms only a few are ever attempted nov[illegible] and then only by some school girl who havin[illegible] happened upon some of the above superstitio[illegible] in an old novel steals off to her bed or sitting room, and there with the novel on the bed f[illegible] a guide, she attempts to foretell her own future half amused, half frightened, fearing just a li[illegible] tle that the spell may come true, but more tha[illegible] her young brother may catch her at it. Robe[illegible] Burns, in his poem called "Hallowe'en" give[illegible] a number of these ancient superstitions.

"Oh, ma, don't look scared." This ejac[illegible] lation came forth from the lips of a little to[illegible] dler, accompanied by her mama, as they passe[illegible] the show window of a well known milliner[illegible] store on Morrison street. The tableau in th[illegible] window is a lifelike imitation of a bride an[illegible] groom in the act of joining hands. The groo[illegible] does look rather pale and nervous, and the child[illegible] remark was very natural, but the bride's lovely blushing countenance makes up for all de[illegible] fects in the groom. The wedding dress is o[illegible] pure white Ottoman silk, enhanced by the cu[illegible] tomary wedding wreath and veil. Instead o[illegible] the regulation wedding bell the following le[illegible] gend is suspended above the loving couple:

[illegible]

Accompanies each purchase of [illegible] and u[illegible] wards.

There is on exhibition in a well known Fir[illegible] street jeweler's window an elegant salad se[illegible] painted by Miss M. Wetzell. Nothing could [illegible] handsomer for a Christmas present, and noth[illegible] ing would be more highly prized. Miss Wetzel[illegible] has a studio in the Portland Savings bank build[illegible] ing, where she would be pleased to show a [illegible] large assortment of daintily painted bits of po[illegible] celain. Her terms for teaching this delightfu[illegible] art are very reasonable, being $1 for thre[illegible] hours.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The past week has been a lively one in socia[illegible] circles. On Tuesday a number of minor gather[illegible] ings took place, and on Wednesday evening th[illegible] new dancing club held their first meeting; bu[illegible] it was on Friday evening that the fun grew fas[illegible] and furious. On that night occurred The Grace church Old Folks' concert [illegible] the M. E. church [illegible] the Arion, the new German society, gave a musi[illegible] sale; the Phoenix lodge, A. O. U. W., gave [illegible] dance; George Wright Post, G. A. R., gave [illegible] their second party; the East Portland dancing [illegible]

FRESH FOREIGN GOSSIP.

hop Windows in Cities Showing the Same Goods for Years.

ench Journalists—Parisian Ouvreuses—Where the People Go in Summer—Railway Accommodations and Cost of Travel.

The aspect of foreign cities changes considerbly as years roll by London, Paris, Berlin nd the smaller German towns are continually ndergoing a slow, but complete transformaon, and ere long few of the old buildings and oroughfares will be left to remind the visitor the ancient places he knew in his youth. hile streets disappear and structures are pulled own, however, the shop windows and their ntents remain, and the juvenile traveler may rive some consolation for the unceasing ange in the thought that when age shall have vered his locks and bent his frame he will beold on sale in many a byway the articles he ntemplated in boyhood's happy hours. Just venty years ago I beheld in a tailor's shop in egent street a cream colored driving coat, dorned with mother-of-pearl buttons as large small saucers It is there still, and will probbly invite admiration when the king of Ireland mes in state to visit the king of England—if t at a more remote period. In Paris, a toy op on the boulevard des Capucines offered to y gaze this summer the identical automaton and ass cannon that I coveted a third of a century ck, and many of the shops in the immediate cinity are precisely the same as to internal arngements and the contents of the windows as the past.

The Parisian *ouvreuse* is one of the relics of rbarism that has been handed down to modn Lutetia simultaneously with the Roman ths of Cluny and the Catacombs which we tors in the thoroughfare bearing the highly ggestive name of Rue d'Enfer I suppose the *ouvreuses* were so christened because it was eir function to open the boxes in theaters to eir occupants, but as they are neither more r less than female ushers to all parts of the ouse, their designation has nowadays little plicancy Refer to them as you will, however they are the worst nuisances connected ith Parisian playhouses. The tribute they ry upon the spectator is not so great that he ed lose his temper at having to pay it, but it is vied in a way that must offend and disgust the st indulgent. These old women—most of em have grown gray in the service, although few are still middle-aged and active—fly upon e theatergoer, pester him to yield up his hat his lady's wraps, shove a wretched wooden otstool under his companion's feet, and linger y whine until he puts his hand in his pocket d rewards their zeal If they realize that no e is forthcoming, they leave the stranger to ope for his seat and all but slam the lobby or in his face, when he wanders forth during e waits A minority of the *ouvreuses* receive few sous a night from the managers, some ve no direct remuneration at all, occasionally hard hearted director is found that makes the omen pay for the privilege of preying upon e patient public. When the audience is ated the *ouvreuses* lock it in, and, forming a w in the lobby like so many ancient birds on branch keep up a fire of small talk that often events people on the rear rows of the parquet d balcony from hearing the actors on the ge

One does not see much of the thoroughbred rision in Paris during the summer months. the resident is well to-do he goes to the seaore or to the mountains, if in moderate cirmstances, he spends a goodly proportion of spare time in the green spots within easy ch of the capital To atone for his absence, visitors domiciled in hotels enjoy an abunnce of foreign company, in which the Spanish d South American element is largely reprented To rail at any particular nationality on count of the bad manners of such of its represtatives as one may chance to encounter is nifestly unfair, for it is safe to infer that the ay-at-home" people are usually the best. vertheless, one cannot help forming some t of an estimate of a country by the persons e comes across, and my experience of Spands and South Americans abroad, strengthened that of friends in other hotels suggests t their home life does not commend itself to admiration of cold-blooded Europeans or ericans. A Frenchman's postprandial ablus, a Westerner's demonstrative use of the thpick, and a German's tendency to have rerse to his knife when a fork should be emyed are occasional annoyances to the observguest at a table d'hote, but for general unemoniousness of demeanor, an absolute disard of the rights of others, and general nishness, the vulgar Spaniard or South Amern one happens upon during a summer tour rs off the prize

have complained twice or thrice of the lack news observable in the Parisian newspapers, I think that in justice to French journalists hould be mentioned that they labor under at restrictions. French writers have to exise extreme caution in dealing with men and ngs, even if an accident occur, they have no al right to print the names of the persons cerned that is to say, if they do so, and the sons complain, the newspapers can be made pay damages. A curious case was narrated ne in illustration of the somewhat depressing ditions under which French newspapermen their trade *Le Matin*, an enterprising rning newspaper, recently published nterview with M. Clemenceau, a wellwn deputy The next day M. Clemenceau ied that he had expressed the views attribd to him by the reporter *Le Matin* promed its confidence in its representative, n M Clemenceau sued the paper and obed damages the editors of *Le Matin* not ng permitted even to offer evidence establng that an interview had taken place.

ple who believe that travel is extremely exensive in Europe should be disabused. It is so very costly from the fact that the long e one can undertake in the United States are t be made in the old world, unless one goes ussia, for example, but the railway and t boat fares are not seductively low. The fire trip from Liverpool to London costs [illegible] trip from London to s costs $1 the twenty two hours' trip from s to Milan costs $ 4 One can, of course, a cheaper route from England to France reduce the price of the English and Italian reys by buying second class tickets, but Americans travel they—very sensibly, I k—like to travel swiftly and comfortably [illegible] given above the [illegible] for extra luggage on the con[illegible] levied at every turn on all lug[illegible] ridiculously small allowance [illegible] the outgrowth of [illegible] broken [illegible] in the land of the sel[illegible]

[illegible] a tendency on the part of [illegible] tourists believe that [illegible] class railway travel abroad is equal to [illegible] at home. The asser[illegible] well [illegible] for England and par[illegible] and Switzerland are con[illegible] but it has no application elsewhere. [illegible] class carriages in France are villain[illegible] the comfort and cleanliness [illegible] bad, nor can the comfort [illegible] German cars be absolutely depended upon. [illegible] must be conceded that all but the poor[illegible] last named cars can be borne with. [illegible] however, will not put the thrifty Teuton, [illegible] French carriage, and [illegible] the second class [illegible] on lines connecting with German stations [illegible] in readiness [illegible] accommodation in the [illegible] second class [illegible] first class transportation [illegible] in the boundaries of this republic.

[illegible] Paris cafe is losing ground. There are, [illegible] establishments of refection [illegible] and most of the old boulevards as ever, and most of the char[illegible] places are still in existence, but their charcter is changing, and when they have not already become *brasseries* or beer shops, the pa[illegible] of their customers is slowly but [illegible] taste of their customers [illegible] transforma[illegible] bringing about. [illegible] some statistics a The *Figaro* printed [illegible] in 1885 only one-half [illegible] ago showing that in France as in 188[illegible] wine was drunk [illegible] that this estimate may be excessive, but fact remains that in Paris, at any rate, the [illegible] of Germany's amber fluid has in[illegible] ed enormously

PRESS PITH

[illegible] want to ask you a question," remarked the [illegible]. "Proceed," replied the judge. "After [illegible] eriff has hanged one of these Chicago an[illegible] ists would it be proper for him to sing out [illegible]?" "It would knot."—*Arkansaw Traveler*.

[illegible]er—You are sure Mrs. DeBangs is not at [illegible]? Maid—Yis, ma'am. Caller—I would like to [illegible] erest her in the Society for the Amelioration of the Wrongs of Servants, and I shall [illegible] ome to call again. Maid (with sudden interest)—Wait a minute, ma'am, and I'll tell her [illegible] —Tid-Bits.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

Mrs. Whitehouse's High Tea—The Wednesday Club Party—The Dudley Reception—Minor Affairs—Personal—Etc.

VANITY FAIR.

The auld guidwife's weel hordit nits
Are round and round divided
And mony lads and lasses fates
Are there that night decided
Some kindle coothie, side by side
And burn thegither trim y
Some start awa' wi saucy pride
And jump out-owre the chimlie
Fu' high that night.

* * * * *

Wi' merry sangs, and friendly cracks
I wat they didna weary
And unco tales, and funny jokes
Their sports were cheap and cheery
Till butter'd so'ns wi' fragrant lunt
Set a' their gabs a-steerin'
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt
They parted aff careerin
Fu blythe that night

—*Burns*

"Hallow eve" is suggestive, even in our day, of a jolly evening, with visions of a large open fireplace and an unlimited amount of cider apples and nuts. However, these are only visions nowadays, and the evening, if observed at all, is generally done so by some informal gathering where a few games, mere reminiscences of long-gone grand dame, are mingled with the ordinary nineteenth century dances. A few facts in regard to the word "hallow eve" itself, and a short account of some of the principal charms and spells of that night, so big with phrophecy to the peasantry in the west of Scotland, may be interesting. To-night will be all hallow even, sometimes called halle-e en, or nut-crack night, but generally called hallow eve. It is the vigil of All Saints' day, which comes on the 1st of November. Hallow is from the Saxon *halgan*, to make or keep holy. According to the Scotch superstitions, hallow eve is the time when witches, devils, faries and other imps of earth and air hold high carnival. On this night the youth of both sexes were in the habit of prying into futurity by practicing a lot of customs and quaint charms and spells, the end and aim of all, being to foretell what their luck in the matrimonial line would be for the next twelve months. Without intending any invidious insinuations, it seems that most of these customs were for the benefit of the girls; whether it was, that the originators of these superstitions thought women more anxious than men or not, it is impossible to gather from the meagre record kept by the old chroniclers, but the fact remains the same. The first ceremony of Halloweve was to pull each a stock or plant of kail. Two girls would go out hand in hand with eyes shut and pull the first they met with, its being big or little, straight or crooked, was prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband. If any earth clung to the root, that was considered fortune, and the taste of the stem, whether sweet or sour, was indicative of the natural temper and disposition of the unknown suitor. The stems were placed over the door and the unmarried man whom chance brought to the house was the answer to their spell. Another Scotch custom was for both boys and girls to hunt for an even leaved sprig of the ash. The first that found one would call out Cyniver, and was answered by the first of the opposite sex who succeeded in finding one. These two were to be joined in wedlock, if the omen failed not, before the end of the year. Burning nuts was a favorite charm taking two hazelnuts, and naming one for the lad and the other for the lass, they laid them side by side in the fire. Accordingly as the nuts burn quietly together, or pop and start from beside each other, the course and issue of the courtship was sure to be. In Irish lore when a young woman wanted to know if her lovers were true, she placed three nuts upon the bars of the grate, naming each nut after a lover. If a nut cracked or jumped the lover was destined to prove unfaithful. If it began to blaze or burn, he was supposed to have a warm regard, but nothing more. But if they all burned together, her best love was to be her husband. Another trial for the fidelity of lovers was for a girl to press an apple seed on either cheek that which fell first indicated that the love of him whose name it bore was fickle. One of the many ways to find out the name of the favored lover, was for a girl to pare an apple, carefully, so that the paring was in one piece, and then throw it over her shoulder the letter formed by the rind was the initial of the lover's name. Another one was for the girl to steal away, unperceived, from the merry group around the fire, take a lighted candle and go alone to a looking glass, there eat an apple while looking in the glass, and the face of her true love was to appear in the glass as if peeping over her shoulder. A very elaborate custom, and one that never failed, was to take three dishes, one with pure water, one with soapy water, and one with nothing at all in it. The young girl was then blindfolded and led to the hearth, where the three dishes are arranged. She then dips the left hand in any one of the dishes, if by chance in the clear water, the future husband will be young and handsome if in the soapy water, he will be old, probably a widower. If in the empty dish, it foretells with equal certainty that she will be an old maid. This must be repeated three times each time the arrangement of the dishes being altered. Every one is familiar with the old games of bobbing for apples in a pan of water, or attempting to bite an apple suspended from the chandelier by a string, or seeking for the half dollar in a pan of flour with the hands tied behind the back. But of all the charms only a few are ever attempted now, and then only by some school girl who having happened upon some of the above superstitions in an old novel steals off to the privacy of her room, and there with the novel on the bed for a guide, she attempts to foretell her own future, half amused, half frightened, fearing just a little that the spell may come true, but more that her young brother may catch her at it. Robert Burns, in his poem called "Hallowe'en," gives a number of these ancient superstitions.

"Oh, ma, don't he look scared!" This ejaculation came forth from the lips of a little toddler, accompanied by her mama, as they passed the show window of a well known millinery store on Morrison street. The tableau in the window is a lifelike imitation of a bride and groom in the act of joining hands. The groom does look rather pale and nervous and the child's remark was very natural, but the bride's lovely, blushing countenance makes up for all deficiencies in the groom. The wedding dress is of pure white Ottoman silk, enhanced by the customary wedding wreath and veil. Instead of the regulation wedding bell the following legend is suspended above the loving couple:

A DOLL

Accompanies each purchase of $ and upwards.

There is on exhibition in a well known first class jeweler's window, an elegant salad set, painted by Miss H. Wetzell. Nothing could be handsomer for a Christmas present, and nothing would be more highly prized. Miss Wetzell has a studio in the Portland Savings bank building, where she would be pleased to show a large assortment of daintily painted bits of porcelain. Her terms for teaching this delightful art are very reasonable, being $1 for three hours.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

The past week has been a lively one in social circles. On Tuesday a number of minor gatherings took place, and on Wednesday evening the new dancing club held their first meeting, but it was on Friday evening that the fun grew fast and furious. On that night occurred The Grace church harvest concert, the Hall street M. E. church Old Folks' concert, the Arion, the new German society, gave a musicale; the Phoenix lodge, A. O. U. W., gave a [illegible]; George Wright Post, G. A. R., gave a [illegible] party; the East Portland dancing club gave a hop and Mrs. B G White house gave a most delightful entertainment. On Wednesday evening Mr and Mrs. J Dudley gave their son and his young wife a reception. These are the more prominent events of the week, but a number of smaller affairs have taken place during the week, all of which, together with a full and complete mention of the movements of well known people, will be found appended

THE ARION SOCIETY

On Friday evening the new German society, bearing the now historic name of Arion, which was organized some two months ago, gave their first social. It proved to be a most artistically successful musicale, of a high order of composition. The first selections in both parts of the programme were instrumental and excellently rendered. The balance of the programme was vocal, consisting of solos and choruses. The chorus was trained by Mr E. Sebinger and was carefully selected and are a credit to their director. The attendance was just large enough to comfortably fill the room. It was the first entertainment of any character since the organization of the club, and should subsequent entertainments prove as satisfactory as the one last night, the club will not have been formed in vain. In an address of welcome made between the first and second parts of the performance it was said that these musicales would be given monthly during the winter season. Among those present were Mr and Mrs. Henry Everding, Mr Harding, Mr and Mrs F Bickel, Miss Bickel, Mr and Mrs Oldendorff, Mr Edward Dekum, Miss Elsie Dekum, Miss Humason, Mr and Mrs Wallace, Mrs Jorgensen, Mr and Mrs Lindenberger, Miss Jorgensen, Mr and Mrs J A Child, Mr and Mrs C A Alisky, Mr and Mrs F J Fink, Mr J Politzka, Miss Elise Mayer Mr Nappach, Mr Werum, Captain Poleman, Mrs Hunt of San Francisco, Miss McKee of Washington D C, Mr and Mrs John Wagner, Mr and Mrs A Bundschuf, Miss Bundschuf, Mr Paul Wessinger, Mr and Mrs Reisacher, Mr and Mrs George Beck, Mr C Cesar, Mr and Misses Mellis, Mr and Misses Buckenmeier Mr and Miss C von Wintzingerode, Mr and Miss I Salzer, Mr and Mrs Waddell, Mr and Mrs Emil Zeitfuchs, Mr and Mrs Ulrich Zeitfuchs, Mr Withington, Mr and Mrs Koppitz, Mr and Mrs Roenicke, Mr and Mrs Praecemeier and Mr and Mrs Eilers. The following is the programme

FIRST PART

Overture	Messrs H Yeltz, Alex Wagner, O R Bicke, I Stelzinger	
Serenade	Maennerchor	Hartel
The Tear	Mr O Mangold	F Gumbert
Die schone Welt	Gemischter Chor	I Jacobs
Das Maedchen von Judah	Mrs J A Child	[illegible]

SECOND PART

Sonatina in C	Miss R Reisacher, Messrs H Yeltz, Henry Wagner	Dancla
Aria aus Robert dem Teufel	Mrs F J Fink	Meyerbeer
Staendchen	Gemischter Chor	Koenig
Arie aus dem Trompeter von Saeckingen	Mr I Wessinger	Nessler
Liedesfreiheit	Maennerchor	Marschner

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB

Wednesday evening the first of the series of five parties to be given every other Wednesday occurred at Masonic hall. The attendance was very large, and must have been most gratifying to the originators of the enterprise. The plan of keeping reasonable hours is new and most commendable, and bids fair to revolutionize the old order of things, where a young man never thought of arriving at a dancing party or even reception before half past 9. Shortly after 8 o clock the first dance was on, and a little after midnight the party broke up. At 11 o'clock some refreshments were served, the cake and sandwiches being exceptionally good. The chaperones of this organization, if such a term can be applied to a social affair, are Mrs George Good and Mrs. W B. Ayer. Among those present last Wednesday night were Mr and Mrs George Good, Mr and Mrs W B Ayer, Mr and Mrs W B King, Mr and Mrs C E S Wood, Mr and Mrs J K McCraken, Mr and Mrs Edward Burr, Mr and Mrs T B Trevett Mr and Mrs. U Sebree, Mr and Mrs T B. Wilcox Mrs J B Montgomery, Mrs John McCraken, Mrs. F Allyne Beck, Mrs. J F Watson, Mrs J Myrick, Mrs. W K Smith, Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Effinger, Miss Gertrude Whitehouse, Miss Green Miss Savier, Misses Montgomery, Miss Helene Burnside, Miss Flanders, Miss Beck, Miss Stout, Miss Whalley, Miss Myrick, Miss Lewis, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Lizzie Myrick, Miss Eugenia Smith, Miss Ladd Miss Eaton Miss Whitehouse Miss Winifred Myrick, Miss Trevett, Miss Piper Miss Harrison, Miss Eva Lewis, Miss Tisdale, Miss Dagina Tisdale, Miss Storey, Miss Andrews, Miss Eva Wallace Messrs N F Ayer, Fred M Gilmore, J T Valentine, J C Flanders, F R. Adams, S B Linthicum Frank Hart, F A Knapp, George F Holman, James Canty, C F Carr, C J Reed, H C Garnsey, Allen Lewis, Percy Warren, Mr Markle, W N Dimmick Dr A D Bevan, R. P Boise, W. Wygant, T Davis, Harry W Hogue J D P Gwyther, Dr F B Eaton, Edward Cookingham, F Hollis White and K Wilmerding

GEORGE WRIGHT POST SOCIAL.

On Friday evening the George Wright Post, Grand Army of the Republic, gave the second of their jolly parties, which was very successful in point of numbers, the small hall being almost too crowded for comfort. Some time in December this post intend giving their grand annual masquerade ball, the proceeds to be applied to the relief fund of the post. There will be a good chance for the many who are now receiving the courtesies of the post to come to the front and give them a rousing benefit, and at the same time pat themselves on the back and say to themselves, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," for it will help a most deserving charity. Among those present Friday night were Mr and Mrs N S Pierce, Mr and Mrs O Summers Prof and Mrs. F Cook, Mr and Mrs McKay, Mr and Mrs Staples, Mr and Mrs Frank Sealy, Mr and Mrs Curry, Mr and Mrs Theo Barker, Mr and Mrs. Edwin Botsford Mr and Mrs Andrew Kerron, Mr and Mrs Fred Hicks, Mr and Mrs Wm Braden, Mr and Mrs A. E Borthwick, Mr and Mrs F F Bodley, Mr and Mrs G Anderson, Mr and Mrs. R C Smith, Mr and Mrs D E Buchanan, Mrs Wray, Mrs P Morse, Mrs Harkleroad Mrs W Jaques Mrs Baker, Mrs Hackeny, Mrs W E Matthews, Mrs Purchen Misses Laura Watkins, Cora Braden, Wray, Eudey, Alice Pierce, Pinkie Sears Katie Crumby, Ella Linstrom, Miss Rodgers, Miss Morse, Ivy Barker, May Cook, Gen'e Caukins, the Misses Bray, Alice Davey, Miss Schwab, Miss Waddell, Miss Botsford, Messrs H H Fish, A Whitney, F Harner, Frank Moore C H Bernard, W C Powers, F Henshaw, W T Atwood, J Thwaites, E I Casey, H Watkins, F Rigney, Maurice Du Buisson, Fred Silcocks, Frank Nicklin, Dr E B Miller, R Lamson, James Leach J N Brown John Eudey, Percy Clure, D A McCrae, J Waddell, O H Tilton F Niles, Frank Braden, D S Hutchins, J M Hays, Wm Koehler, Wm Matz I T Powers, George Breck, O P West, Frank Botsford, A I Barber R K Payne J E Gwilt, Dr King, D D Neer, W W Legborn and Henry Brandes

MRS WHITEHOUSE'S HIGH TEA.

On Friday evening Mrs. B G Whitehouse gave a High Tea in honor of Mr and Mrs. Edw Burr. The display of flowers was a feature of the decorations. In the center of each of the three tables, round which the guests were seated, a large bed of cut flowers was arranged, completely encircling and almost hiding a little globe of light presenting the appearance of one of the bell shaped incandescent electric lamps. Handsome wicker work slippers filled with choice flowers were placed at the plate of each lady, and for the gentleman the design took the form of cups and saucers. The menu was elaborate and the service elegantly complete in all its details. Delicious soul entrancing music from [illegible] toned stringed instruments floated ever and anon through the apartments, wafted from some unseen musicians hidden in an inner room. The affair was elegant in the extreme. Those present were Mr and Mrs Edw Burr, Mrs L S Foster, Miss Green, Miss Ada McCraken Miss Winnifred Myrick, Miss Montgomery, Miss Harrison Miss Burnside, Miss Eaton Mr K Wilmerding, Mr C J Reed, Mr Hollis White, Mr Fred M Gilmore, Mr J C Flanders, Mr N L Ayer, Lieut Cabell, Lieut. Allison, and Lieut. Hasbrouck

KENO PARTY AT DAYTON, W T

On Tuesday evening the members of Dayton lodge No 8, Knights of Pythias, gave the first of a series of parties they intend giving this winter. The order of entertainment was the game of keno. The hall was tastefully decorated and presented a brilliant appearance. The committee of arrangements consisted of Henry Pringle, J W Rowland and Dr Emil Bories. Everything was done to make the guests welcome and comfortable. After the games were finished, the prizes, which were very elegant, were distributed and a very fine lunch served. Following are the names of the winners of prizes First prize, Mrs. Charles Smith second prize, Wm. Crews, third prize, Mrs. O C White. Among those present were Mr and Mrs. D C. Guernsey, Mr and Mrs. F W Guernsey, Mr and Mrs. C. R. Dorr, Mr and Mrs. S O Harmon, J W Jessee, Mr and Mrs. George B. Baker, Mr and Mrs. John Brining, Mr and Mrs W M Dumdi, T Maxwell Miss M W Maxwell, Mrs. O C White, Miss M S Jefferson Miss M L Jessee, Miss Maude Wilson, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Daisy Brown M Brown, W B Crews, Mr and Mrs Dr C H Day, Jerome B Malone, Mr and Mrs W O Matzger, Sam Merritz, Miss M E Eggleston Mr and Mrs J H Day, Mrs E T Wilson, Sergt H S Blandford of Walla Walla, Mr and Mrs F W Agatz, Mr and Mrs M M Leary, Mr and Mrs C A. Hayden Miss Della Day, Mrs Dr Pietrzycki, Mrs M Hexter, Mr and Mrs Warren Belcher, Mr and Mrs Charles Smith, Ed Wolf, Miss Jessie Londen M Hankin of Portland, Mr and Mrs. Spencer Hruing, Chester F Miller, Miss Nettie Dorr, Mr and Mrs Harry Arment, James Herry, Miss Rose Tewalt Mr and Mrs G N Matzger, Will Cahill Miss Carrie James, S K Irary, Miss Georgia Berry, Miss Mary McCaulty, Ed Gordon Dr E H Van Patten, Lars Nillson, Henry Pringle, J W Rowland, Dr Emil Bories

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT

The ladies of the Hall street church gave a novel and very pleasant entertainment on Friday evening which they called a "Greate Old Folkes Concerte of Musicke." The programme was cleverly gotten up in old English style and printing. The participants were all in quaint, some of them outlandish, costumes, and made lots of fun out of them. A short and very good programme of songs and recitations was given after which the young people enjoyed a quiet sociable hour before dispersing. Particular mention should be made of the playing on the dulcimer which was a marvelous piece of work and elicited hearty and repeated encores. Below will be found

YE FESTYVALE PROGRAM

Overture [illegible]
Assisted by [illegible] Priscilla H[illegible]
Songe by ye Olde Folkes
by ye [illegible] Women [illegible]
A Recitation [illegible]
A Comedye Songe by one of ye Women
Singers [illegible] she may be [illegible]
A Worldlye Songe [illegible]
A Skillful Piece [illegible] Played
[illegible] Instrument [illegible] by Abijah [illegible]
Pilgrim Father [illegible]
Recitation [illegible]
We'll have to mortgage ye farm [illegible]
[illegible] ye Men and Women Syngyrs
Old Father Grimes [illegible] by ye Olde Men Syngyrs
A Verye Worldlye [illegible]
by four Skillfulle Players on Instruments
Carrie [illegible]
by ye Menne and Women Syngyrs
Forty Beringes [illegible]
by Menne and 2 Women Syngyrs
Sweete H[illegible]
by all ye Menne and Women Syngyrs
Ye Congregation ville alsoe please helpe [illegible] this

THIS IS YE ENDE

Ye Old Folke and ye Young Fokes may now sit and Talke to each other for ye Two Hours

THE DUDLEY RECEPTION.

On Wednesday evening Mr and Mrs J Dudley gave a reception to their son and his bride, Mr and Mrs W L Dudley, at their residence on Meade street. The house was handsomely decorated with both potted plants and cut flowers in great profusion. The invitations read 8 o clock, and shortly after that hour the spacious parlors were filled with the guests who desired to extend congratulations to the happy pair. The pretty blushing bride (formerly Miss Cora Gillis, of St Louis) and the handsome young groom made a most charming picture while standing in one of the bay windows receiving their many friends. At 10 o clock an elegant supper was served, after which Mr and Mrs W L. Dudley led the dance, which was kept up until a late hour. Those present were Mr and Mrs B G. Whitehouse, Mr and Mrs Wm Wadhams Mr and Mrs R. L Durham, Mr and Mrs F Croft, Mr and Mrs W J Masters, Mr and Mrs. Wm Masters, Mr and Mrs. H Hathaway Mr and Mrs A Bray, Mr and Mrs D W Taylor Mr and Mrs I W Pratt, Mr and Mrs G W Ogden, Mr and Mrs J M Browne Mr and Mrs W J Shipley, Mr and Mrs Pilkington Mr and Mrs H I Wells, Mr and Mrs Mann, Mr and Mrs A J Dudley, Mr and Mrs. T T Struble, Mr and Mrs. F A Swope, Mr and Mrs J M Drake, Miss Lillie Durham, Mrs Brown, Miss Alice Forsythe, Miss Mamie Moore, Mrs F Y Moore, Mrs G T Myers, Mrs J W Dudley, Mrs. Dr Smith Miss Minnie Espey, Miss Ella Espey, Mrs. Espey, Miss Ella Shipley, Miss Maggie Connell, Miss Jennie Caples Messrs N K Kaplin, H W Riggs, F F Beach F Taylor H C Leonard Wm Mullenaux and Ralph Moody

KIMBALL—ABERCROMBIE

The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 16th has the following more detailed account of the wedding of Miss Kimball and Lieut. Abercrombie than has yet appeared. A correspondent informs us that the marriage of Miss Lillian H Kimball, daughter of Maj Kimball, U S army and Lieut. W R Abercrombie Second U S Infantry was celebrated at Grace church New York City, on Wednesday evening Oct [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock The ceremony was impressively performed by Rev Dr [illegible] in the presence of a large and fashionable audience the responses of the bride and groom being noticeably clear and distinct. The bride looked lovely, attired in a white satin gown, with long train garnitured with point duchesse lace and orange blossoms, the only jewel worn being a pearl pendant. The groom and his attendants were in full uniform and presented a fine appearance. Lieut Benham, Second Infantry, officiated as best man, Lieuts Wisser and Pitcher of the army and Mr Pillman, of New York City as ushers. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom accompanied the bridal party to the Fifth avenue hotel, where congratulations were exchanged and a collation served. The happy couple left for Philadelphia Friday, to be present at a reception tendered them by Major and Mrs. Goodman, of that city, and to visit other relatives of the groom. After leaving Philadelphia they will spend a few days in Chicago before going to their new home at Ft Omaha, Neb

PARTY IN EAST PORTLAND.

A very pleasant party was given at the residence of Mr A H Breyman, in Holladay's addition East Portland Friday evening, in honor of Miss Lyda Cranston and Miss Lena Breyman, cousins of Miss Bertha Breyman. It was called a "rainbow apron party," prizes being given for the best hemming of aprons. The first prize was awarded to Mr Hale for the best, and the second to Mr Will Webber for the poorest. Vocal and instrumental music, cards, games, etc were indulged in until 11 o'clock, when the large party partook of refreshments which were of the choicest kind. The spacious residence was brilliantly illuminated, and presented a beautiful appearance from the lower part of the city. The following are the names of those present Mr and Mrs A. H Breyman, Miss Bertha Breyman, Miss Orpha Cranston Miss Nettie Spence Miss Lena Breyman Miss Viola Cranston, Miss Tony Delmering, Miss Maggie Caples Miss Aldrich Miss Jordan, Miss Gove, Miss Dr Peaslee Miss Gertrude Jordan Miss Cora Wells Miss Crosby Miss Edith Hardy, Miss Lizzie Laing, Miss Minnie Ramsay, Miss Hosford, Miss Nicoll Miss Vale Mr Chas Cranston, Mr Aug Delmering, Mr Will Woodward, Mr Chas Hale, Mr Whitney Boise, Mr Sisson, Mr Frank Streibig, Mr Will Webber, Mr Bryant, Mr Bennett, Mr Glass Dr Coffin Mr Will Peaslee, Mr H C Smith, George Nicoll Robert Miller and C C Heney

HARVEST CONCERT

The Harvest concert and festival given at Grace chapel on Friday evening was most thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The first number on the programme was a solo, "The Father's Love," by Prof Dobbins. He has a pleasing voice, which he uses with good taste and in a manner that shows thorough training. The duet by the Misses Maud and Mabel Aiken deserved the hearty applause it received. Prof Wetzell's reading of "The Creed of the Bells" was new in its style of rendering, and as good as it was new. The duet by Prof and Mrs Wetzell was beautifully rendered. The closing number, a vocal solo by Mrs Wetzell, was a descriptive song, "Saved Alone," into which she put so much of power and pathos that it brought tears to many eyes. Miss Constance Jordan, accompanist, played in her usual faultless manner. The decorations of fruits and grasses were tasteful and unique. Ice cream and cake and an hour's social closed a pleasant evening

ZITHER CONCERT

The Portland Zither club have arranged a concert for Thursday next, to take place at Masonic hall. Miss May Cook, the well known pianist, will assist them. Following is the programme

Stephanie Gavotte	Czibulka
With Heart and Soul Polka	Umlauf
Zither Trio	
Moonlight Sonate	Beethoven
Piano Solo	Miss May Cook
Beloved Eve Zither duett	Reichardt
a Talamee Waltz	Desormes
The Mandolins	
A Kiss—Mazourka	Arrillaga
Aria Flute Solo	Lortzing
Mr Jos Ebertleger	
Gems of Scotland	Rive King
Piano Solo	Miss May Cook
Serenade	Schubert
Zither Solo	K de Neuf
The Mikado—Potpourri	Sullivan

THE CHOCOLATAIRE

The "chocolataire" given on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the First Congregational church, was a most enjoyable affair and entirely successful. A short but attractive musical and literary programme was presented. Mr W A. Fisher sang two excellent baritone solos to his own accompaniment. Mrs. P E. Gerrould recited "Kit Carson's Ride," and gave a humorous sketch for an encore. Mr Joseph played a pleasing zither solo and Mrs G Metcalf gave a brilliant selection on the piano. This entertainment, together with social intercourse and tempting refreshments of which daintily served chocolate was one of the main features made the evening pass most pleasantly for all. A large party was in attendance and the ladies who had the affair in charge received much praise for the success of their efforts

GARFIELD POST SOCIAL CLUB

At the Grand Army hall last Tuesday evening the Garfield post social organization gave the first of their series of parties which proved a very pleasant affair. The hall is small and the number present was just enough to insure a very pleasant time without crowding. Among those present were Mr and Mrs J K Arnold, Mr and Mrs H H Emmons Mr and Mrs I H Laint, Mr and Mrs J P Shaw Mr and Mrs Hy Losch Mr and Mrs Staples Mr and Mrs H H Northup Dr and Mrs Churchman Mr and Mrs Allen Mr and Mrs Arthur Emmons Mr and Mrs Borthwick Miss Troup Mr W P Atwood, Mr R H Lamson Mr Fred Silcocks, Mr J M Flynn, Mr J R Atwood and others

AN ELOPEMENT

Walla Walla *Journal* Thursday evening a Miss Lucy Holliday, of Dayton was married to J A Rippert of this place, Justice J D Laman performing the ceremony. The [illegible] from Dayton brought the bride's father, William H Holliday, bent on preventing the proceedings but finding his arrival too late, he concluded to take himself like a sensible sire, taking as a wise man sees it, no big kick. The young groom is manager of the shooting gallery adjoining [illegible] Bauer's establishment. The fair young bride has been a compositor in the office of the Dayton *Chronicle*. She arrived here on Wednesday evening's train. The happy pair [illegible] at the home

SMITH—SAWYER

A small but very pleasant wedding party assembled in the parlors of the Merchant's hotel Saturday afternoon at [illegible] o'clock prepared to witness the marriage of Miss Margaret Smith and Mr [illegible] Sawyer. Miss Gates was the bride's maid and Mr Percy Drum was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev Mr Post, and only the intimate friends were present. Miss Smith is a charming young lady from Walla Walla while the groom is the engineer for the Portland Gas company. The young couple will remain in this city and probably go to housekeeping for the winter

BIRTHDAY PARTY

On Tuesday evening Mrs C M Pierce entertained a few friends in honor of her son's, Mr J S Pierce, twenty first birthday. The evening was spent in a most delightful manner not the least enjoyment of which was an elegant supper. Those present were Mr and Mrs T A Stephens Mr and Mrs M C George, Mr and Mrs. Henry Thompson Mrs Darr, Miss Fannie Plummer, Miss Della Maxwell, Miss Sadie Groves, Miss Lillie Groves Miss Ella Bailey, Miss Smith Miss Jennie Wood Miss Mollie Lamberson, Miss Eva Bailey Messrs E Price J C Young, Ernest Kiel, Mr Folkes, H M Pierce and others

EAST PORTLAND DANCING PARTY

On Thursday evening a very pleasant dancing party was given in Neppach's hall. The music was furnished by Messrs Parsons & Bray and was of the best. Those present were Misses Frankie Martin, Beckie Knott, Mollie Reynolds, Carrie Beveridge Fannie Bullock Mamie Mayo, Lyda Busby, Lin Busby, Miss Bickell, Miss Burk the Misses Hill, Messrs. Joseph Knott, F Martin Charles Mercer, Charles Bullock, Joseph Beveridge J Sears, Jean Ferguson, Ted de Rex, Fred Bullock Mr Emery J F Tibbetts Walter Knott Mr Webber J Andrews R. McEwan Will Mall, Herman Burrell

SELECT KNIGHTS A O U W

The Phoenix Legion No 1 Select Knights A O U W, gave a very pleasant party on Friday evening which was in spite of counter attractions very well attended. The members of the different committees were as follows Committee of arrangements, I G Abel C Carmichael I C Lounsbury, H R Abled; reception committee, F H Stelle C K Stevens C C Phillips E I Maddux; floor committee R H Bunn, Guy S Morgan, H W Dickey [illegible]

CALVARY CHURCH CONCERT

Mr Ralph Hoyt organist for Calvary Presbyterian church, is making preparations to give an organ concert for the benefit of that church on the 5th of next month. He will be assisted by [illegible] Mr M [illegible] Wetzell Miss [illegible] Wallace Mr [illegible] Mrs Wetzell Miss [illegible] and Mr [illegible] Fish [illegible]

WHIST PARTY

Mr and Mrs A F [illegible] entertained a number of their friends at a very pleasant little card party at their residence, [illegible] Thirteenth street, on Thursday evening. Those present were Miss Clara Millard Miss Eugenia Craig, Miss Mary Millard Messrs F Cronin F H Palmer George Clark T Russel and Mr Hewson

NOTES

Mrs Judge Whalley gave a dinner party to a few of her friends Tuesday evening

Wednesday evening Mrs W J Van Schuyver gave a very enjoyable card party to a few of her friends

Miss Annie Pierce gave a very pleasant candy pulling party last night at her home 180 Yamhill street.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Green and Mr C J Reed will be celebrated Wednesday, the 10th of November

Prof De Neuff will give another concert at Masonic hall next Thursday evening which promises to be a rare treat

On Thursday evening Miss Lillian Fleischner had a birthday party to which a number of young lady friends were invited

On Tuesday evening Mrs G M Wells entertained a few friends at a quiet little card party at her residence, No [illegible] Main street

Miss Zilpha Raymond formerly well known in Salem was married in Boston, Mass, October 1 to Mr Robert E Hill, of that city

The bric a brac club holds a meeting tomorrow evening, which will be devoted to art and will be presided over by a rising young artist of this city

Parsons & Bray and Dunbar gave a complimentary ball last night at the Masonic hall. About seventy couples were present and had a pleasant time

On Friday evening the East Portland Dancing club gave the first party of their season at Neppach's hall. A very full attendance was present and a pleasant time experienced

An interesting musical and literary programme is in course of preparation by the young ladies and gentleman of the Catholic Literary society, of this city for a public entertainment at St Mary's hall. In all probability it will be presented this week.

An Organ concert will be given at Calvary Presbyterian church Friday evening November 5. Mr Ralph Hoyt will be assisted by organists of the city, and such popular artists as Miss Wallace, Mrs Wetzell Mrs Rosenfeldt, Miss Slee and Mr Lonsdale also Charles Fish the finest cornet soloist on the coast

Mr and Mrs Frank McDermott, of 11 Alder street gave a whist party on Tuesday night, at which there was a pleasant gathering of young ladies and gentleman. At the close of the games a splendid luncheon was served. Afterwards there was music and the party after singing "Auld Lang Syne," dispersed.

The Young Ladies Sodality of the cathedral parish held their annual election of officers last Sunday afternoon. The following are the new officers Prefect, Miss Mamie Owens first assistant, Miss Madie Manciet second assistant, Miss Lizzie Corcoran prefect of novices Miss Kate Reif consultors, Misses M Costello M O'Neil L Horne, Lizzie Corcoran, Emma Kennedy

The wedding of Miss Fannie Grabenheim and Mr Sol Friedenthal will be solemnized today at the residence of the bride's parents corner Pacific and Yamhill streets. A reception will be tendered the young couple immediately after the ceremony at [illegible] West Park street, the residence of the groom's parents. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in a short trip to Victoria, and on their return will at once start to housekeeping at 205 D street

At a concert given in Vancouver Friday evening, for the benefit of the Methodist church, Adele Cochran, the wonderful little eight year old miss who performs so skilfully on the violin, carried off the honors of the evening. In response to an encore, after rendering a selection from the "Bohemian Girl," she gave "Annie Laurie" with variations a composition by her mother. Responding to another encore she gave with much feeling some old time dance music. Vancouver is, and may well be proud of this precocious little violinist, who certainly possesses the material for a Camilla Urso if it is properly developed and she continues to progress at her present rate

PERSONAL.

Miss May Carpenter has returned to Salem

Mrs Dr S E. Josephi has returned to Salem

Miss Sue Cates, of The Dalles, was in the city last week.

Mr. J J Byrne, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, returned Monday from a short business trip to San Francisco

Miss Hallie Caldwell, has returned from a long visit East

Miss Lena Breyman returned Monday to her home in Salem

Miss Mollie Sinnott, of The Dalles, is visiting friends in this city

Miss Augusta Marshall left by Friday's steamer for San Francisco

Miss Maggie Burns, of Astoria, was in the city during the past week

Miss Delia Fried, of this city is visiting Mrs L. Blum, at Pendleton

Miss Ella Burrows returned to her home at Walla Walla on Thursday

Mr A Roberts will make a business trip to San Francisco on Thursday

Mr L. C Jones left for the East over the Northern Pacific on Wednesday

Miss Ida Church has returned to her home in Salem, after a two weeks visit with friends

Mrs H Y Thompson is much improved in health and is at present stopping at the Hotel Albany Denver Colorado

Mr A L Charlton, general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, has returned from San Francisco

Mr Grant Marquam, a prominent young attorney of Portland returned yesterday from a business trip to Port Townsend

Miss Nona [illegible] who has been visiting Miss [illegible] of this city for the past three weeks returned to her home in The Dalles Saturday

Mrs Capt F F M[illegible] of Chelsea, Mass—on a tour of the northwest is a guest of her cousin Mrs Theodore Barker southwest corner Tenth and Hall streets.

Mrs. C A Coburn and her sister Mrs Cook who have been visiting [illegible] in the Eastern states after an absence of many years, returned Wednesday

Mr Charles Chandler, who has been visiting Mr A L Charlton general western passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, returned over Mr Charlton's road Thursday last.

Lieut and Mrs J Mallory leave Tuesday over the Northern Pacific for the East. Lieut Mallory is stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb, where he will shortly report for duty

Dr Wilson and family and Miss Couch arrived in Portland Tuesday on their return from an extended tour through Europe followed by some months spent in the Eastern states

Miss Sallie Williams, of The Dalles, accompanied by Miss Aggie Young of Bake Oven and Mr Walter Keenan left over the Northern Pacific Wednesday for Chicago and the East.

Mrs George [illegible] and Miss Carrie [illegible], of this city, have gone to Wasco county for an extended trip. After spending some days in The Dalles they will visit friends at Dufur for a time before returning home

Mr W H Talbot will arrive from the Sound Wednesday, and will leave on the Columbia the following day for San Francisco. Mr Talbot is a young millionaire who is heavily interested in some lumber interests along Puget sound.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Maj A M Randol, First artillery, has succeeded Maj Rogers in command at Fort Canby

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Moseley left Friday for San Francisco, where he has been assigned to duty

Lieut J T Sexton Fourth infantry, Fort Coeur d'Alene has been granted one month leave of absence

Mr E A Strout of the subsistence office, has been down at Ashland inspecting commissary stores at that point.

Capt. James Kennington, Fourteenth infantry, has been dangerously sick during the week but is now recovering

The two troops of the Second cavalry that have been stationed in the Yakima country, returned to Fort Walla Walla this week

Lieut H C Pearson, quartermaster Second cavalry was at Fort Coeur d'Alene this week inspecting government property

Gen J S Bragg wife and daughter of Wisconsin left Vancouver Barracks Wednesday, to return home, via the Oregon Short Line

The sick leave of Capt. Thomas J Gregg, Second cavalry, has been further extended six months by order of the war department

Lieut J S Mallory, Second Infantry, who is in Portland on leave will start this week with his wife to rejoin his regiment, at Fort Robinson Nebraska

Company K Fourteenth infantry departed on Friday for Fort Klamath [illegible] of the company at Klamath will be [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

The past week has been [illegible] amusements. At the New Market theater the W[illegible] company has played to good business in "Among the Pines," a drama dealing with frontier life and types peculiar to the crude civilization of early California. The play has been fairly well done, Miss Woodthorpe appearing to advantage in the role of Butterfly, a character made up of features from "Cartsus," [illegible] and Chispa. Mr Scott Cooper's Bill [illegible] A Cooper's Chinaman and Mr [illegible] were all clever pieces of acting. A feature of the matinee yesterday was the distribution of a large number of dolls to a crowded house of delighted children. The attraction the coming week will be that most picturesque and romantic drama "May Blossom" or "The Fisherman's Daughter." From what we have seen of that earnest little actress Georgie Woodthorpe she ought to give a most attractive picture of the loving, trusting lassie who lives by the sea, and we doubt not she will gain new laurels in the part. Scott Cooper should be in his element in depicting the hearty warm hearted fisherman of May Blossom, while the rest of the company are well adapted to their respective roles. As this is the only place of amusement available for the general public and Manager Howe is making an effort to cater to the people in the best possible manner with the material at his command he ought to meet with the support of lovers of the drama. Good attractions, star combinations of merit are so difficult to coax up to this high latitude that a fair stock company is not unacceptable

DRAMATIC NOTES

Margaret Mather appears in St. Louis this week

Anna Stuart Stanley is playing with Charles Wyndham's company in London

Robert B. Mantell hopes to appear in New York before the season is over with "Tangled Lives"

Miss Carrie Godfrey, of the Thompson Opera company, will sing at the annual entertainment of the Chicago Press club

W H Kinross erstwhile manager of the Casino Opera house here, has taken up his residence in Oakland California.

J K Murray who has been singing minor roles in the Thompson Opera company, is attracting considerable attention through the beauty of his voice. It is a basso cantante of rich and sympathetic quality, and is used with considerable taste and intelligence, although Mr Murray is not a schooled singer.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

The principals of the Emma Abbott Opera company, which will appear at the New Market this season is as follows Sopranos, Emma Abbott, Annie Berdini Marie Hindle, contraltos, Lizzie Annandale, Bertha Fricke basso Wm Broderick, Walter Allen, Robert Ward tenors, Fernando Michelena Agostino Montegriffo, Robert Beaumont baritones William Pruette, Robert Maurel conductor of music, Signor Tomasi

The talk about a Jeannie Winston engagement this winter has resolved itself into this. If in her present season in San Francisco, she is successful, she will not favor Portland but if she is not successful, then she will come here. In other words the fair exponent of male opera heroic characters proposes to use Portland for the second string to her managerial bow. Both the Casino and Manager Howe will make a strong pull for her, if she does come

Jeannie Winston came to this country from Australia with Edward Farley, with Harry Bracey tenor and Arthur Bell in the Emelie Melville Comic Opera company. She made her debut at the Baldwin theater in San Francisco in August, 1876. Among the operas produced at that season were "La Perichole" and "Le Pres St Gervais." Miss Winston subsequently gave an evidence of what she could do in the dramatic line appearing as Christie Johnstone in Charles Reed's play of that name, and acquitted herself admirably. She subsequently went East, and it was several years before her talent as a singer was recognized. She appears to the best advantage in male characters as is now well known. She made her bow before a Portland audience for the first time at the New Market theater, some time in the season of 1876, with the Bracey Opera Concert company, afterward starring at the Casino, which is still fresh in the minds of all, where she produced at her first performance Suppe's charming little opera, "Donna Juanita," followed by a long list of operas, through an extended season.

GOOD ADVICE.
I advise all good livers to patronize Freimann's restaurant, Oak Street. E. FREIMANN.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY CAN [illegible] Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 29o8

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE STORY OF Labor in All Lands and Ages. by Job Cameron with an introduction by Mr T V Powderly. Illustrated with diagrams and portraits. [illegible] this is the only book with Mr Powderly [illegible] large commissions. Enter territory [illegible] R. H. Swasne 5 Eddy st. San Francisco. 29olm

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WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—$800 FOR A TERM OF YEARS [illegible] Inquire [illegible] st. atf

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FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CHOICE RESIDENCE 41 Fifth st between Harrison and Hall 40

FOR SALE—A CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK IN Couch's addition N E cor Twelfth and H sts. Address ELGIN BROS Salem Or 18atf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEAR THE FLOURISHING [illegible] several desirable farms [illegible] terms easy Address W W BAYER [illegible] 40

FOR SALE—6 ACRES JUST OUT OF CITY limits between the East Portland and Milwaukie [illegible] O & C R R [illegible] in a good state of cultivation good farm house good [illegible] barn [illegible] fruit and [illegible] price of $200 per acre terms easy A H LOCAN cor Fourth and I sts. East Portland

FOR SALE—IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY CON[illegible] river [illegible] Portland 10 acres near [illegible] Milwaukie [illegible] Clackamas station 50 acres one mile west of Clackamas station [illegible] Oregon City [illegible] and orchard at Damascus postoffice [illegible] reasonable and terms easy. Also [illegible] acres [illegible] East [illegible] April [illegible] to C O T WILLIAMS Oregon City Oregon 30 lm

CHEAP HOMES—EASY PAYMENTS ON THE installment plan For Sale—A few fine level lots half a mile from the Albina ferry for $100 each payments $5 per month. This is an excellent opportunity to get a home on easy terms. Apply early to C A REED Sixth and Alder sts m18tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A CAT RIGGED SAILBOAT [illegible] sails and anchor [illegible] Portland [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND PORTable [illegible] and boilers to 25-horse power also stationary engines. MITCHELL FISCHER & KETSCHIFER 6.5 Market st Oakland Cal

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

G. COHN & BRO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION [illegible] importers and wholesale [illegible] Front [illegible]

E. J. JOWEN WHOLESALE SPADSMAN and Commission Merchant [illegible] Front st

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores 16 N Front st. Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D Sts. Portland, Or

H. E. BATTIN & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers 130 Front st

C. CAESAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants 30 North Front street. Portland

MASON EHRMAN & CO WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street Portland Or 4m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—[J. G. MILLER, W. H. WEST] commission merchants in general and dairy produce, 117 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants Nos 60 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland Or

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour salmon, grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts Portland, Or

HERMAN METZGER PURCHASER OF HIDES [illegible] Furs, Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchant S. W. cor Front and Alder sts Portland O. Liberal cash advances on consignments

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

Z. T. WRIGHT FARM & MILL MACHINERY [illegible] man Engines, Oils, Brass Goods Inspirators, Pumps Belts etc. Laundry Machinery a specialty Foot of Morrison st. Portland

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery 58 and 70 Front st. Portland, Or

CHAS H DODD & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper Canton Pitt's Thresher, Haines Header &c. Studebaker Wagons Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N Front and D sts Portland, Or

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front st Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 44 and 46 Front street, Portland, Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st., Portland Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST importers of Shoe Manufacturers Goods, Shoe Store Supplies Blackings, Dressings Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS

NEUSTADTER BROS MANUFACTURERS OF Boss of the Road Overalls Standard Shirts Men's Furnishing Goods and Cassimere Clothing [illegible] First [illegible] Portland Or

ART DECORATORS

FOFFBURN & CO THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest. frescoing and [illegible] work 127 and 129 Third st 29a

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS

DIXON BORGESON & CO 102 FRONT ST Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1851 Portland Or

WONDERFUL
MANHOOD RESTORED
The reason [illegible] of SEMINAL WEAKNESS LOSS OF MANHOOD [illegible] the result of [illegible] or excesses, is owing to a [illegible] FOR PROSTATORRHEA. Price, $[illegible] per package 6 packages $10.00 Guide to Health and Self Analysis sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men, 400 Geary St San Francisco Cal.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY!
Victoria, B. C. the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway
For sale by private treaty a FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT and HOTEL in Victoria, most centrally situated and substantially fitted, in full going order and doing a full priced trade. Rent very low and more than covered by letting rooms. To anyone getting this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. Terms moderate. G BYRNES Estate Agent Victoria B C 25o to n4

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers. Sheet-Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. NORTON. Thirteenth and N Sts., Portland.

DR. A. I. NICKLIN,
175 Washington st. Telephone 75.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms at 290 I st. 30o3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 95 Salmon st cor Fifth 30o3t

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, OR TWO EN suite 3 blocks west of postoffice with small family reasonable 187 West Park st. 30o3

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 183 WEST Park st cor Morrison 28o7

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 181 Yamhill and West Park st 25o6

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT reasonable rates by day or week at 90 Sixth st., cor Stark 7otf

HANDSOME ROOMS FOR RENT AT 191 SEVenth st bet Yamhill and Taylor, one block from P O en suite or single with free gas bath, etc

ROOMS—LARGE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE family board, if desirable terms reasonable, five blocks from postoffice Address R H care Oregonian.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS ADdress M A G care Oregonian 4atf

FOR RENT—PLEASANT EAST FRONT ROOM, with close [illegible] fire and use of bath, to one or two gentlemen 2 Tenth st cor Taylor o3tf

FOR RENT—VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, centrally located suitable for one or two gentlemen [illegible] Yamhill st between 1st and 2d o6tf

ROOMS 229 NINTH ST BET SALMON AND Main en suite or single bath, large lawn to side; alcoves [illegible] and desirable 24atf

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH gas bath etc convenient to street cars. Inquire at 34 Morrison st. corner Pacific. 1otf

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS en suite or single also furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping 37 First st. 22atf

FOR RENT 3 DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms [illegible] or for housekeeping to parties [illegible] references exchanged Inquire at [illegible] 14otf

TO LET—BY WEEK OR MONTH A LIMITED number of single and family rooms on first and second [illegible] Occidental Hotel First and Morrison sts. [illegible] low rates. 21atf

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED [illegible] complete change, moderate prices, by day week or month 255 Second bet. Salmon & Main.

TO RENT HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A TWO STORY HOUSE SEVEN [illegible] Harrison st. Apply at 809 [illegible] 30o2

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 7 ROOM COTtage [illegible] of MARTIN WINCH, [illegible] 27otf

FOR RENT—A TWO STORY EIGHT ROOM [illegible] For information [illegible] Eighth [illegible]

FOR RENT—FOR TWO YEARS OR LONGER [illegible] furniture the large dwelling [illegible] cor Fourth and Main sts. terms moderate to [illegible] Apply at S W cor Fourth and Main

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME brick stores, Nos. 68 and 68½ Alder st., are now ready for tenants. Parties desiring a central location in which they can build up a good business should look at these rooms. A long lease at moderate rent can be had by responsible parties dry goods preferred. Inquire of JOHN WILSON 201 Twelfth st. or address P O Box 741 City 1otf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

PARTIES DESIRING GOOD BOARD AND lodging will do well to call at 85 Morrison st upstairs. 23olm

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, ONE ALcove upstairs the other bay window down stairs with or without board. Inquire at 25 N West Park bet Burnside 29o7

FOR RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, on first floor with board home comforts Call at 175 Taylor st 27o7

TO RENT MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—ON REASONABLE TERMS, A good hotel containing 70 or 80 rooms, in Portland Inquire of W S LADD or J F CAPLES o10tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. H. GREENBERG (LATE OF HENRICHSEN & Greenberg Portland Or) wholesale dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry etc. 226 Kearney st., Room 5 San Francisco. No goods sold at retail. 80

PORTLAND STOVE WORKS, FORMERLY Novelty Iron Works Manufacturers of Cooking, Heating Stoves and Ranges, and all kinds of Castings. None but free white labor employed. MONTAG, CLEAVER & CO Props, Front and Mill sts., Portland.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WHARF, MADISON st—Flour Grain and General Merchandise stored at lowest rates. CHAS CHALMERS Agent. 6o3m

LOST AND FOUND

LOST A SMALL GOLD WATCH WITH SILVER chain attached on East [illegible] bet. North School and Twenty first st. Finder will please leave at Oregonian office and be rewarded 30o2

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale Cascade Mineral water Soda Fountains and Supplies

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal or collateral [illegible] 9otf R A FRAME 132½ First st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUST OPENED—FOR LADIES ONLY TURKISH [illegible] baths At Hygienic Home, [illegible] 26 1m

PURE MILK DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF [illegible] grain [illegible] fed. Address [illegible] Oregonian 27otf

DR J BECK'S [illegible] CURE FOR CATARRH [illegible] For sale by all druggists. 30olm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for any debts contracted by my former wife Dora M Hall after this date [illegible] 1886 [illegible] J N HALL.

NOTICE TAILORS COMING TO PORTLAND will please call at 64½ Washington st. room 21, [illegible] looking for work. By order of the Tailors' Union HARRY FOWLER, Sec y.

REWARD A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for information as to the present whereabouts of [illegible] C H Henderson a carpenter by trade, [illegible] corner of Sixth and Stark sts., this [illegible] FORBES & WHEELER

JOHN THOMPSON & CO HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase for cash Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st. Portland Or 4mtf

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 1 The tax roll for 1886 is completed [illegible] inspection The School Directors [illegible] as a Board of Equalization and will [illegible] Clerk Nov 8 1886, at [illegible] complete the work approve the roll, and [illegible] warrant to collect the tax. T T STRUBLE School Clerk. Office Room [illegible] Portland Savings Bank Block.

$400 REWARD—A REWARD OF FOUR hundred dollars will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall furnish information that shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person who has committed or who shall commit, or who has [illegible] committing the outrage of blowing up [illegible] attempting to blow up any house occupied by Chinese with dynamite or gunpowder. Reward payable on conviction of each or any offender. [illegible] 1886 [illegible] CHUNG WA WE KUN

NOTICE—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I [illegible] completely relinquished to my son Ed M Keith all my rights as his father to his wages, earnings and property to the end that he may [illegible] for himself all the rights and privileges that he would have were he now of the age of majority so far as I am able to or can give or relinquish the same to him. And I shall not be liable for any debts or bills that he may hereafter contract. Dated at Portland Or this 28th day of Oct. A D 1886. M KEITH.

A CARD TO WOMEN VOTERS—THE COMmittee of the Knights of Labor in the counties of Clarke, Cowlitz and Skamania W T request the women voters of the Territory to support Hon William A Newell for Delegate to Congress. It cannot be [illegible] that they are more indebted to him than to any other man for the privilege which they enjoy of going to the polls and depositing their ballots. It can [illegible] that ex Governor Newell has always been found in the battles of right against wrong of justice against injustice and of civilization against barbarism. It cannot be denied that he would make an able and a faithful Delegate. These [illegible] which might be suggested [illegible] the support of the women voters of the Territory of Washington at the coming election. [illegible] of the Peoples Party in Clarke Cowlitz and Skamania [illegible] 29o3

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned until [illegible] for construction of the following buildings [illegible] the property of the Northern Pacific [illegible] Company of Oregon at Albina, Or viz:

[illegible] House	20 Stalls
Machine, Erecting and Wood Working Shops	120x164 ft
Paint Shop	80x200 ft
[illegible] House	51x 68 ft
Transfer Pit	62x62 ft
Ash Pit	4x 84 ft

[illegible] Plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office at Albina. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. J A JOHNSTON Engineer N. P. T. Co [illegible] 25o10

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS,
OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE Portland Oregon, October 6, 1886

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION of works for the water supply of the city of Portland Oregon, will be received at this office until 12 M. December 14th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the printed specifications dated August 24th, 1886, and will include thirty one miles of wrought iron pipe, 27 and 42 inches in diameter three iron bridges two thousand feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river a reservoir within the city limits, and all other works described in the specifications, excepting those specified as "Head works," which are now under contract.

The specifications provide that the wrought-iron pipes shall be made of iron sixty inches in width, but proposals will also be received for furnishing the iron, and for manufacturing the entire length of pipe, of iron either forty two forty-eight or sixty inches in width.

Proposals will also be received for the construction of all the works described in the specifications, excepting the Head works, for a lump sum, the contractor being at liberty to use iron for the pipes either forty two forty eight, or sixty inches in width, the whole work to be completed within eighteen months after signing the contract.

In these modified forms of proposals the width of iron proposed will be stated in the bids, and a copy of this advertisement will be attached to each bid.

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," and addressed to Philip C. Schuyler, clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon.

The specifications and such further information as may be required will be furnished on application by ISAAC W SMITH, Engineer of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon. 10o td

OAK! OAK! Our supply is unlimited at $4. JACKSON & CO., North Fourth and Front. Telephone 131. 29otf

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1886.

Politics are very hot in Washington territory and California, in view of the approaching elections in those provinces. And yet what will the elections decide? Nothing. Because since 1884 there has been nothing in politics.

Blaine is evidently a candidate for renomination for the presidency, and Cleveland is not less so. Should the two again be candidates they will represent respectively certain opposing tendencies much more strikingly than they did in 1884.

Gov. Hill of New York is not candid It was not the republican senate that refused to reduce the tariff. It was the democratic house The senate did not consider the subject. But the house did, and refused to pass a measure of moderate reduction. The senate, if democratic, would still be for protection, as the house is.

A housekeeper of Portland recently called at three first-class grocery stores for dried beef, and couldn't get a pound. Nobody in Oregon, it appears, has time to produce this article The person referred to then took a piece of Oregon bacon, which looked well enough, but it proved to be too salt to be eaten. Will this country ever learn to do things, and do them?

It is not true, as some have reported, that the whole apple crop of Oregon is affected by the codlin moth. On the contrary, but a small proportion of the orchards have yet been visited by this pest. Dealers in fruit at Portland are handling now large quantities of as fine apples as were ever seen. But there is danger, and great danger, that the pest will spread, and even become general. Hence every possible effort should be made to check it.

It seems probable that Sproule, who was executed for murder at Victoria on Friday, was innocent. Possibly they go to one extreme in the English possessions; here, we certainly go to the other. That is, if they sometimes execute the laws too rigorously, unseldom do we execute them rigorously enough. This is illustrated by the difference in the case of Sproule at Victoria and that of Saunders at Albany Sproule was hanged in spite of doubts of his guilt, and he protested his innocence to the last while Saunders, confessedly guilty, has so far defeated all attempts to hang him.

Greatest writers sometimes make slips in their grammar. Thus Shakespeare, in Ariel's song

Full fathoms five thy father lies
Of his bones *are* coral made

And Byron, in "The Prisoner of Chillon

My hair is gray but not with years
Nor grew white in a single night
As men's *have* grown with sudden fears

So pretentious a work as Alison's "History of Europe" abounds in grammatical errors, many of them so gross as to be inexcusable except on the supposition that the author never read over what he had written Burke's great writings also are full of similar blunders. There is, in fact, hardly an eminent English author in whose works blemishes of this description may not be found. It is the lower range of authorship that is held to grammatical accuracy

The vital statistics of Massachusetts for 1885 show that the mortality for the past year was less than one-third what it was only twenty years ago. The mortality from what are known as zymotic diseases, such as typhoid fever, croup, diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, was much less than it has been for ten years, and a decrease was noted in constitutional diseases, such as consumption, but there was a great increase of deaths from pneumonia and Bright's disease, pneumonia causing 3185 deaths and Bright's disease 747 The death-rate from cancer has nearly doubled since 1855, while the death-rate from consumption is, with the exception of 1884, the smallest for twenty years. The quarter including July, August and September shows the highest death rate, very closely approached, however, by the quarter including January, February and March The number of suicides has increased from 73 in 1856 to 176 in 1885. Six hundred and forty six divorces were granted in the year.

THE BREEDING TENDENCY OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY

It is constantly asserted that manufactures will not pay in Oregon, and yet nearly every enterprise started in the state has paid, and paid well. We can recall but one such enterprise which failed from legitimate causes, while a hundred might be named which have gone and are still going ahead prosperously It is interesting to trace the good effects which follow a productive business when begun in answer to a legitimate demand and judiciously pursued A very small enterprise, through this tendency, often becomes the promoter, the father, as it were, of many larger ones. No better illustration can be found in this country than that afforded by the paper-mill established some years ago on the Clackamas river, twelve miles from this city. This mill made a demand in the city for old paper, rags, etc., and gave value to much refuse which formerly had been a nuisance. It made a market for many hundreds of tons of straw each year, and for many hundreds of cords of wood It employed a force of twenty or more men, who made a market for the farmers about the mill for various productions But aside from these benefits it is interesting to trace the development which had its beginning in this little mill. Out of it grew the magnificent paper-mill at La Camas and the whole La Camas enterprise, with its community of seven or eight hundred people its sawmill, its gristmill, etc Out of this mill in turn grew the lime works at East Portland which consume large quantities of rock from Southern Oregon and make work directly and indirectly for not less than forty men The lime works in turn made a demand for barrels which occasioned the establishment of a cooper's shop And now, this last enterprise thus suggested and set on its feet, is growing to great proportions. Barrels are being made out of our native woods not only for packing lime, but for apples, salmon, beef, pork, etc., and it is even proposed to make barrels for flour

It would be impossible to trace in all their ramifications, the public and private benefits which have grown out of these various enterprises. All are productive in character, making use of raw products and employing labor in its several forms. No less than five hundred people draw wages from these enterprises while five times that number are directly benefited by them They keep in the country large sums of money which but for them would go abroad and form a large addition to the taxable property and so contribute largely to the support of the government.

THE GREATEST HORROR

Workmen who were leveling the ground at the rear of the register's office the other day uncovered an old well, very probably the one that supplied water to the captives in the Provost jail during the dark days of the revolutionary war The well and the ancient building in which the real estate records are now kept recall very black pages in the history of the struggle for our independence. Horrible as were the sufferings of the Union soldiers in the tobacco warehouses of Andersonville during the civil war, they were surpassed by the agonies undergone by the patriots of 1776.—*New York Graphic.*

The *Graphic* is mistaken. There were no "warehouses" at Andersonville, it was an open stockade, and, measured by their diet, their sufferings and the terrible mortality, the British prison in the revolutionary war was a better place than Andersonville Nearly 14,000 soldiers lie buried to-day at Andersonville cemetery, besides those who came home mere spectres and died in our own hospital camps. Somebody was to blame for the awful mortality at Andersonville, for the Confederate surgeons, who examined the camp and reported its horrors in the strongest terms, protested in vain against its location and management. The most fearful picture of Andersonville is contained in the official protest of a Confederate medical inspector. In a region where healthy locations were plenty a pest place was selected; in a region where good, coarse food was plenty healthy men were fed on refuse until they died of starvation and filth. Furthermore, the military inhumanity of more than a century ago cannot be fairly compared with the humane spirit of warfare to-day For our day Andersonville was the most terrible and shameful prison known to the military annals of a free and Christian people.

CONFLICT WITHIN THE CHURCHES.

The debates in the recent convention of the American board of foreign missions and in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church make it clear that there is an irrepressible conflict between Pauline theology and Christianity Thirty years ago Theodore Parker was assailed as anti Christ in Boston, even liberals and Unitarians, like Rev Dr Bartol and Rev James Freeman Clarke, could not fellowship him, and Parker, in his published letters, always complained that he was treated with more bitterness by the clergy of the church from which he and Emerson seceded than by even the Methodists. To-day Bartol and Clarke have outrun Parker, and there is a number of leading ministers of all the orthodox churches who have quite come up with him This great change has come about naturally enough, the churches had to loosen their girdles or burst asunder, and with worldly good sense they preferred stepping on the hind end of the moving train to throwing themselves under its wheels The Andover protest against the endless punishment of heathen who never knew Christ, finds no small number of sympathizers among clergymen of good standing in all the churches Ex President Chapin, of Beloit College, at the Des Moines meeting said "There has been a great change of front on the question of who shall be saved Once it was not admitted that even infants could be saved Now we admit it. Not many of us hold the view that thousands of heathens will be saved—immense multitudes" Bishop Foster, in the *Independent*, recently said

> I raise no question about whether these countless millions can be saved in the world to come I do not affirm that giving them the gospel will improve their prospects or at all increase their chances in this direction Possibly as many of them will be saved without the gospel as with it If the awful thought could once take possession of my mind that the whole heathen world must of necessity be lost forever simply because they are heathen I could simply not send them a gospel which reveals such a God That grim thought at once would shut out all hope for the world and make eternity itself a dungeon no difference who might be saved. For how could any rational creature enjoy even a heaven with a God whose government could permit such a stain of shame and dishonor, of cruelty and injustice It is dreadful enough to be compelled to accept the thought that an immortal being can by his own free guilt work out a destiny of changeless evil convince men that there is a God at the head of the universe who without fault of theirs or any chance of escape will damn the dead, the living and the yet to live millions of our race, and you make it forever impossible that he should be worshipped by any but devils [illegible] because he becomes their [illegible] at the same time turn earth into a [illegible] ghastly horrors will admit [illegible] makes it impossible that here should be my gospel for men

Rev Dr Curry of the Methodist church says "The once popular notions respecting the resurrection of the dead and the character of the life everlasting which the creeds manifestly teach, have ceased to command the assent of the great body of intelligent believers" Rev Dr Eaton, of the Catholic church, recently said

> I have [illegible] much [illegible] was [illegible] missional in form and [illegible] at least [illegible] abstract metaphysical [illegible] premises and from the [illegible] numerous figurative statements of scripture—been system makers rather than seers [illegible] in our unbiblical speculations made the human race to center in Adam rather than in Christ May not evangelical religion have failed to concern itself sufficiently with the daily lives and temporal interests of men?

These citations are sufficient to show that the Andover departure does not want for sympathy and support from other denominations, and in line with this new theology are all ministers of the strong churches in Boston, viz Rev Drs Phillips Brooks and Duryea, Rev Mr Gordon and Rev Philip S Moxom, of the Baptist church The names of "new school" clergymen are among the most eminent within the Protestant Episcopal church There is Rev Dr Rylance, Rev Dr James S Bush Rev Heber Newton, and if we go across the water, there is Archdeacon Farrar, who worthily wears the mantle of the late Dean Stanley's liberal opinions In one of his books, Rev Dr Bush among other things, declares that "the whole of scripture is no longer read by enlightened men in the once universally received notion of a plenary verbal inspiration It is read in the [Anglican] churches as appointed but is interpreted [by Anglican divines] as the spirit giveth understanding" The thirty nine articles themselves are variously expounded For example "The resurrection of the body is no longer inculcated by intelligent divines as it was taught and believed by those who framed the articles" Rev Dr Bush concedes with Rev Dr Rylance in believing that strenuous efforts to enforce a rigid adherence to the formularies of doctrines would, under the intellectual conditions of the age, prove fatal to the stability and growth of Christianity as an organized and corporate institution that if the fate of our religion does hang indeed on the belief of miracles the time is not far distant when the Christian faith will be confined to the ignorant the credulous, and the superstitious, that "Christianity to hold its place in the minds of honest and thoughtful men must have its genuine claims real ones which can be verified Its truths, to be received, must be susceptible of proof And this proof is not to be sought in a series of miracles but in the glorious fact that the great central doctrines of Christianity, wherever proclaimed, carry with them witness to good and honest hearts of the testimony of their truth In other words, there need be no fear for Christianity which stands for God, for immortality for Christ's [illegible] the everlasting [illegible] and brotherhood of man [illegible] need be no more fear about the fall of the Christian church in this sense than of the fall of the family which will live as long as the human affections last, as long as love clings to the lips of love up to and beyond the gates of death The church in this sense will live as long as the state, which will live as long as the spirit of the human justice that organizes in defence of primitive human rights. That kind of Christian church which dates back to Christ will be as immortal as truth, but because the church of Christ is in no danger from eloquent agnostics wigging it with biblical criticism is no reason for believing that medieval theology will be or deserves to be immortal It is danger of disintegration and death, because it deserves it, and time will come when a church will not talk two days about the revisal or enrichment of a ritual, and whether a simple resolution of Christian good wishes for the work of a rival Church sitting in council should pass when offered by Phillips Brooks. The debates in congress are laughed at, are they any more utterly empty, so far as humane and useful outcome is concerned than the theological debates of ordinary church councils? Of course these new departure men are not in the majority of numbers yet in either the Congregational or the Protestant Episcopal church, but they are so near the majority of best equipped brain and heart that to force them out of the church lives would be about as instinct with wisdom as it would be for the town poor to revolt against the town The day will come when a church that would seriously debate for days over the question whether there was any Christian hope of salvation for Socrates, or the Elder Antoninus, will be viewed either with compassion as lunatics or with the good natured contempt we consider the deliberations to-day of "Millerites," and other irreclaimable and unquenchable cranks. "Candid and competent religious scholarship now everywhere confesses," says Rev Dr. Rylance, "that some of the biblical books are of doubtful date; that certain passages once reputed historical are of traditional authority only; that others are poetical delineations simply; and that many of the 'prophecies' and 'types,' which expositors have found thickly strewn through the old testament, are purely fanciful in the meaning and application commonly put upon them Science has already "registered conclusions that require large readjustment of the old theological position in the light of to-day," and some day the church will have to answer Dr Rylance who asks this question? "If, then, the well-established results of biblical criticism just indicated be known to, and are admitted by, Christian scholars in their studies, why should the old mechanical conception of sacred scripture be still taught in church formulas?" And if the church persists in teaching its old irrational explanation of the scripture she will, Dr Rylance warns her, 'have to allow those of her members of a more inquisitive and exacting order of mind than others to remit the more marvelous parts of the biblical narrative to the sphere of tradition, or of poetry"

THE SCOTCH SOLDIER.

Major General Herbert T McPherson, commander of the British army of occupation in Burmah, died at Rangoon of fever on the 20th inst. The deceased was the most popular officer in the British army and the most distinguished, after Sir Frederick Roberts. He came of the celebrated Highland clan of McPherson of Lochaber, and was born while his father was in command of the Seventy fourth regiment of Highlanders, into which the son entered in 1845 He was under Havelock at the relief of Lucknow in the Indian mutiny of 1857 and received the Victoria cross for gallantry He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1872. In 1878 he commanded a brigade at Malta and in the British occupation of Cyprus, and the next year fought against the natives in Afghanistan In 1880 he received his commission of major general and in 1882 took part in the Egyptian war At Tel el Kebir he was largely instrumental in winning the victory Soon afterwards he returned to India, where he was appointed to the command of the Madras army Recently he was made commander of the British army still engaged in the subjugation of Burmah

The death of this eminent soldier recalls the fact that many of the most famous soldiers of Great Britain, whether serving at home or in foreign armies, have been of Scotch blood The armies of Gustavus Adolphus in the thirty years war were largely officered by Hepburns, Monroes, Homes, Leslies, Ogilvies, Mackays, Middletons, Grahames, etc soldiers of fortune whose quality was admirably set forth by Scott in the character of Capt Dugald Dalgetty The greatest soldier on the side of Charles the First was James Grahame, Duke of Montrose, who perished on the scaffold the greatest soldier on the side of James the Second was John Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory at Killiecrankie The greatest subordinate of Frederick the Great was the Scotchman, Marshal Keith, who fell in battle, and Frederick's ablest opponent was Marshal Loudon, a man of Scotch blood in the Austrian service During the wars of Louis the Fourteenth a regiment of Scotch gentlemen, Jacobite exiles, locked hands, crossed to an island in the river Rhine, and stormed the enemy's works so gallantly that the German general sent them his congratulations on their valor, and to this day the place is pointed out to the tourist by its name, 'The passage of the Scot' The famous English storming column that swept everything before it at Fontenoy, until checked by the Irish brigade of the French army, was commanded by a Scotchman, Lord Hay, who is remembered for the romantic gallantry with which he took off his hat to the French troops and said "Gentlemen, will you have the goodness to fire?" In the Napoleon wars with England, the Scotch names of Abercrombie, who fell in victory at Alexandria, Crawfurd, who fell at Ciudad Rodrigo, Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna Sir John Stuart who won Maida, are among the most eminent while among the colonels, who fought so fiercely and fell so thickly at Quatre Bras, where the Scotch troops bore the brunt of the battle, and at Waterloo, are the names of gallant Camerons, Gordons and MacKinnons. A Scotch exile who had fought for the last of the Stuarts at Culloden was the father of Napoleon's Marshal Macdonald, who, at the head of 16,000 men broke the Austrian center at Wagram in 1809 and won the victory, although he had but 1600 left of his 16,000. It was a Napier that conquered Scinde, another Napier captured Magdala and killed King Theodore of Abyssinia, while a third Napier was a hard fighting admiral. The hero of the English army in the Crimea was Sir Colin Campbell, who as Lord Clyde put down the Indian mutiny The whole history of England's Indian wars is full of gallant deeds done by Gillespie, and by Sir Hugh Rose, better known as Lord Strathnairn The Scotchman is not so eminent in English naval as in her military annals, although Cochrane, Lord Dundonald, the ablest naval officer since Nelson, was a Scotchman Barclay de Tolly, a famous Russian general, was of Scotch blood

THE MAN AT THE WHEEL

The recent awful disaster on the Milwaukee & St Paul railroad was heart-rending in the double horror of the fearful telescoping of the cars followed by fire that finished all that the derailment had spared This particular disaster, horrible as it is, seems to be one of those that might occur on the most carefully managed railroad The persons responsible for the disaster were clearly the conductor of the freight train and the brakeman to whom he delegated his own duty to properly place the switch Had the freight conductor done his duty, according to the explicit instructions of the road, no such accident could have taken place Railroad corporations that are well to-do are sometimes, but not often, responsible for accidents, because it is their imperative interest to make accidents impossible, so far as precaution and foresight can do so, since every accident means a severe loss to the company in exemplary damages There is always one fearful unknown factor in this problem of railroad safety A veteran employe, sober, faithful, intelligent, careful, who has run for years without a mistake, may forget himself at last and wreck the reputation of years for fidelity by an extraordinary and unexpected act of momentary negligence or rashness A railroad company may devise never so ingenious and careful a code of safety regulations, but the efficiency of these regulations rests on somebody's absolute fidelity, and may therefore be spoiled by the momentary relaxation of vigilance on the part of an employe. To illustrate, a veteran pilot once ran a fine steamer on the rocks, in a clear night, coming out of a harbor with whose navigation he had been familiar for twenty five years The accident was a puzzle. The man was an old and trusted servant he had been a pilot all his life in those waters he was never known to use alcohol in any form, and yet he ran his steamer upon the rocky shore, a most unaccountable act for so able a navigator sailing over familiar ground An investigation finally disclosed the fact that the pilot for years had been secretly addicted to the opium habit, and in the stupor that followed over indulgence he had lost a fine vessel The vessel was lost and yet it would not have been fair to have indicted the company, whose pilot failed them after twenty five years of faithful work, because of the transient paralysis of his vigilance, in consequence of his secret vice, which it is an easy matter to conceal for years from the penetration of the non professional eye So far as fire is concerned it is a difficult problem how to warm a train in cold weather without one of these heaters, which in case of a collision are sure to set the combustible cars in a blaze We assume that when this problem is solved the railroads will welcome it, for the fires that follow collisions enormously swell the losses of the company There is a great deal said about the block system of signals in use on the Pennsylvania railroad, but the Hudson River railroad that does not use them has no more collisions than railroads that do In other words, in the last analysis safety rests on the absolute fidelity of somebody, and no system of signals was ever invented that can assure the ceaseless fidelity of an employe. Of what avail are the best regulations against the possible chance that even a veteran employe may after twenty years of fidelity at last relax his vigilance or indifferently execute his duty? Under the ablest, most cautious and careful railroad management terrible accidents will always be among the possibilities so long as human nature is fallible, is animate rather than automatic. There is no absolute guaranty that a man will always be honest because he has been of stainless integrity for twenty five years, indeed, the most flagrant examples of embezzlement have usually been men who for many years had done their duty with strict honesty and admirable efficiency An officer of reputation and long service may at last fail a bank, and a veteran employe of excellent repute may at last fail his railroad It may be that railroads do not always pay their employes wages sufficient to secure a superior class of skilled, sensible, sober men, keenly alive to their exceptional responsibility for human life It can hardly be expected that all the business virtues can be secured in any service that promises but low proportionate pay As a rule excellent service is seldom secured for low pay, and it does seem as if the severe, perilous and responsible character of railroad service ought to command better pay than is given men who follow less responsible and dangerous labor pursuits This is not urged as a matter of benevolence, for benevolence is not a commercial factor in the world's ordinary business, but as a matter of the sound railroad policy of public safety Of course any railroad accident means severe pecuniary loss to the corporation, so that as a matter of sound business policy it is economy for a railroad company to pay wages enough to secure exceptionably good men of nerve, self control, sobriety, energy, sleepless vigilance, prompt decision and swift action Such men, of course, cannot ordinarily be secured for small pay Furthermore, it is desirable that railroad employes should be married men, and good wages encourage matrimony, which, as a moral influence, is generally the best assurance of sober steady, healthy habits We knew once of a terrible result to follow the folly of the Troy & Boston Railroad company in keeping a boy of 17 years old as telegraph operator and station agent at a most important station, where three roads intersected and where it was highly important that a man of maturity and strength to endure long hours and incessant responsibility without nervous exhaustion should be the operator and agent The boy did admirably for a time, but finally got worn out, and one morning made a fatal mistake, which caused a railway collision the loss of several valuable lives and the destruction of a large amount of rolling stock and freight The boy was indicted and tried for manslaughter, but the jury acquitted him The jury ought to have strongly censured the railroad company and urged their indictment for gross and criminal negligence

BLAINE AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE

It is clear that Mr Blaine does not propose to ignore in the future the discussion of the question of suppressed suffrage at the South Whatever may be said concerning the comparative solidity or shallowness of Mr Blaine's discussion of the great and fateful problems of present politics, it is but justice to say that the ablest defense ever made of the gift of the ballot to the black man was made by Mr Blaine in 1879 It is an absolute, complete answer to men of all parties who, in the light of events subsequent to the gift of suffrage, have deplored this feature of the republican scheme for reconstruction Mr Blaine argued that without the initial gift of the suffrage the negro would have instantly relapsed, if not into actual chattel slavery, at least into a far less hard dependent condition that would have led in many another form of slavery or, to quote his forcible language in 1879

> For the ballot to day imperfectly enjoyed as it is by the negro its freedom unjustly withheld [illegible] curtailed its independence ruthlessly marred, its purity defiled is withal and after all the strong shield the race has against a form of servitude which would have all the cruelty and none of the alleviations of the old slave system

Mr Blaine points out that the thirteenth amendment, passed in 1865 merely gave the negro freedom, without suffrage, civil rights or citizenship, the fourteenth amendment, passed in 1866 which declared the negro a citizen did not forbid the states to withhold suffrage from him, but tried to induce them to grant it by the provision that representation in congress should be reduced in proportion to the exclusion of male citizens from the right to vote, save for rebellion or other crime The fifteenth amendment, passed in 1869, declared that the right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude Mr Blaine grants that while all these great amendments are evaded, violated and robbed for the present of the vital force of their express provisions and clear intent by those who erected the Confederate government and are now in possession of power throughout the South, nevertheless they are fairly planted on the bedrock of the organic federal constitution and law of the land beyond legal recall or obliteration They are not legally dead they only sleep the sleep of nullification through illegal violence and pressure they are only throttled for the time being by an injustice that cannot stand forever before exposure and argument and force of public opinion, and they are safe from the hostility of state legislation, prescribing educational or property tests, since there are almost as many poor ignorant whites as blacks The North, from the moment it abolished slavery by the thirteenth amendment was forced, by the effort of the South to nullify the thirteenth amendment through a series of black laws that remanded the negro to a worse servitude, to admit the negro to the suffrage and to absolutely secure the gift to him under the fundamental laws of the land The South is in power and expects to rule the country for a series of years by reason of the great number of electoral votes it unlawfully gains but, as Mr Blaine says, the South is not in power by law but by outrage of law it has simply "jumped the negro's claim," and its only title is the title of the burglar ruffian, who sneers at law and proper rights" in using that might is right that the capacity to catch the strength to keep what you seize shall be the only law of the land, But barbarism cannot make a theft a legal title to hold and enforce forever before the aroused public opinion of a people whose majority will not forever forget that the South is tenant of the White house by force and fraud not under the constitution and the law, and some day the tenant evicted without law will regain possession, since titles, whose life resides in law and justice, never die by the hand of violence, theft or fraud among a civilized people

But even if the evil and unjust situation is not cured for many a long year, Mr Blaine can fairly say of the republican party's action "For good we could have done no better For evil we would have surely done worse had we done otherwise." To Wendell Phillips, who wanted the Confederate states reduced to territories and governed by direct exercise of Federal power, Mr Blaine answered that it would have overthrown the republican party at the start and restored the eleven Confederate states to full power in the Union without a single condition or guarantee In short, what would have taken place in 1866 had Andy Johnson succeeded in his policy It would have been surely repudiated by the country as arbitrary, and sure to breed corruption and tyranny The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments would have been lost, with their inestimable provisions fixing citizenship, regulating representation, guaranteeing the war debt of the Union, the inhibition of any tax, Federal or state, for any of the rebel debt, and the denial of any deprivation of suffrage because of race, color or previous servitude The practical force of the thirteenth amendment would have been set aside by "black code" state legislation. Indeed, all this actually was attempted under Andy Johnson The South could have readily secured admission to the Union in 1866 by accepting the fourteenth amendment, granting only citizenship and civil rights to the negro and negro suffrage would not have been forced upon them, but every insurrectionary state save Tennessee rejected it in 1866 and passed a negro criminal code of barbarous severity, so that congress, in March, 1867, passed the reconstruction act that was the origin of negro suffrage In other words, negro suffrage was forced by the foolish sullenness of the South.

Mr. Blaine's argument was and is unanswerable. The negro is here by no act or fault of his own, and he will cease to be a subject of irrepressible national debate and discord only when, as Mr Blaine said, "the rights that are guaranteed by the constitution shall be enjoyed in every state promptly and without delay, freely and without sale completely and without denial." The situation is too scandalous to ever be a dead issue, since outraged justice finds always at last both strength in her arms and mercy in her woe

OUR GOLD AND SILVER MINES

The following is presented as an outline of the mining review prepared for The Oregonian by Mr Herbert Lang and soon to be published The review will extend to eight or nine pages of The Oregonian and will be found the most complete thing ever attempted in the North west. They who want copies should send in orders at once

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OCTOBER STYLES of the Celebrated Butterick Patterns at W[illegible] Store, 83 Yamhill st

THE LATEST FALL STYLES J [illegible] & CO Merchant Tailors [illegible] Washington

NEW TO-DAY.

REMOVED

Mr DeKoster, Modiste, has removed to the Bon Marche 117 Third st Ready-made Suits and Suits to Order [illegible] styles the very latest See Suits in window

[illegible] LEE & [illegible]

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Prescription Druggists

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TOILET ARTICLES

—AND—

Fancy Goods.

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Prescriptions Dispensed All Hours, Day and Night.

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BORN.

[illegible] Schwabe [illegible] of her husband with a bouncing girl baby weight 13 pounds at East Portland [illegible] Oct. 30 at 1 30

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Josiah Lowe will take place to-day from residence No 90 East Park street at 2 o'clock P M Sunday Friends invited to attend

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Lodge No 75, I O O F—Officers and members are requested to attend our regular meeting on Monday Nov 1 at 7:30 P M Members of the order in good standing are invited By order of the Lodge (No) C W LOMIER Se

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home at a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland no interest on deferred payments. Apply to F O GOODIN 1[illegible] Front st 29ot

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WE WILL BE THERE TO TAKE OUR REGULAR allowance—the New York restaurant, First st north of Alder 30ot

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FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with bath, hot and cold water 170 Tenth street between Morrison and Yamhill 31o

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FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A Brunswick Balke Monarch Combination Table [illegible] Courier office 2d and Salmon

CHOWN & CURTIS COOK AND HEATING stoves [illegible] cheapest in the city [illegible] No 212 First and 8 Salmon sts [illegible]

WHEN YOU TRAVEL SELECT A GOOD TRUNK or Valise at SILBERSTEIN & CO'S 147 Front st opposite the Esmond Country orders filled

MRS J PILGER, NOW THE LEADING DRESS maker of San Francisco 11 Powell st, will forward samples of fall goods to her numerous customers [illegible] 24oct13m

A TRAVELING MAN HAVING HIS OWN TEAM [illegible] to make some good [illegible] and commission [illegible] Would make towns off railroad and go as far [illegible] Address H Y care Oregonian. It

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT EXCEPTION the greatest bargain in real fine Ulsters offered, [illegible] Astrakhan Ulsters, Lewis & Cox [illegible] from $30 to $6 [illegible] blue green and brown [illegible] Third & Alder sts [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—BY mutual consent the firm of A I Weiler & Co [illegible] Oregon is this day dissolved except so far as [illegible] necessary to continue the same for the [illegible] accounts [illegible]
A I WEILER
WM LEWIS

CLAM CHOWDER every night at the Club Saloon, 124 First st
F LYNCH

ETCHINGS.

RARE ENGRAVINGS.

Wm A Fisher representing W K Vickery of San Francisco, has a large collection at Gunn's 184 First st. Mr Fisher will positively leave Portland Thursday Nov 4th Visitors are cordially welcome 30ot*

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The particular attention of seekers for suburban property is directed to "Portland Heights." This is the most magnificent property ever offered to the [illegible] and purchasers are not subjected to [illegible] storm [illegible] long [illegible] in summer and muddy in winter. This property is within the city limits, [illegible] finely [illegible] Montgomery street and up [illegible] street cars on Montgomery [illegible] Finest view on earth. Fine water in abundance [illegible] from 400 to 500 feet [illegible] winds [illegible] from northwest in [illegible] breeze and not from Willamette and Columbia river sloughs. No [illegible] is as free of malaria as the summit of Mt. Hood. Absolutely no disadvantages. No cash payment required [illegible] than house rent in the city [illegible] D WHITE Agent, Rooms B C and D [illegible] floor N W cor First and Alder sts. Portland Oregon 5ottf

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See name and number on the

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The Past Wee

Has been one of comparative [illegible] fort for the reason that we have had the early rains, which at first [illegible] disagreeable, but it lasts only a few [illegible] and people begin to settle down to [illegible] alize that they can stand it At the same time they feel that

FALL SU

Are in season, and forthwith [illegible] reliable house where they [illegible] find the Latest Patterns [illegible] offered this season, whether in

CUSTOM WO

Or in any other line, the [illegible] chant has complete stocks, [illegible] course, include

[illegible]

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SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND Oct 30 6 49 P M

Place of Observation.	Height of Bar	Change last 8 hours	Ther	Wind direction	Rain fall	State of Weather
...d.	30.18	03	44	S	00	Fair
...	30.10	11	44	Calm	03	[illegible]
...	30.1	0	4	Calm	00	Fr
...g	30.03	03		S	.00	Pt.
...nd	30.03	07	4	N W	1	r
...ento	29.08	00	43	S	00	Fair
...			45	E	00	Clear
...	30.1		41	F	0	Clear
...	30.35	11	41	SE	00	Clear
...Walla	30.1	0	41			

...thermometer 41 minimum 31
...at 11 A. M. 22 feet.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

...FRANCISCO Oct. 30—Indications for the ...y-two hours from 3 P M. Oregon and ...ton territory fair weather preceded by ...showers in Western Oregon and near the ...of the Columbia river

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

...Heron to arrive over the Northern ...Maggie Wimms, Mrs. F Manderson ...children and nurse, Leigh Hunt, W. R. ...W G Dakin, Mary J Weber and child, ...Barlow, Mrs Noyes, J Hach, A. I Hax ...B Carnelius and wife and two children, ...Anderson, Dr Scott, B Barlow and wife ...Mrs Mann, Mrs. Barlow, and nineteen ...grants.

...Huntington to arrive over the Short ...G. H Thomas and wife, Mrs. Ella Hud- ...John McGraw, and forty seven immigrants.

THE COURTS

U S DISTRICT COURT

...vs. Peter Wright—Selling liquor to Ind ...plea of guilty, fine $10
...vs H. B. Sonneborn —Same
...vs Sarah Johnson—Removed to cir [illegible] ...for trial.
...vs. Miles F Dean—Same

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO 1

...of Oregon, County of Multnomah—All ...on the docket not disposed of continued ...Wednesday, November 3
...Trabant vs. Otto Ramsdell—Mandate ...the supreme court affirming the judgment ...lower court in favor of Hexter & May as ...Ramsdell.
...Keefe vs. Emil Weber—Judgment on the ...from the supreme court in favor of ...for $250 and costs and disbursements.
...Pahley vs. Emil Weber—On trial.

CIRCUIT COURT NO 2

...C. Butler vs. Jos Pacquet and others ...to strike out overruled and defendant al... ten days to answer
...Garrigan vs. C. E. Nottage and others ...in favor of plaintiff
...Thompson vs. Ben Holladay et al five ...from November 1 in which to plead or an... granted
...Espey vs. P Kalish ten days further ...granted in which to plead
...Alisky vs. W P Hawley et al defend... W P Hawley, granted five days further to ...to plead
...Dodd vs. The Monumental Silver Min... default entered against the company
...vs John Frazer sentenced to county ...three months.
...vs. Cecil Bebee time to plead extended ...Monday next.
...Hawthorne vs. I J Crover et al ...decree set aside and amended complaint ...H. R. Northrup appointed to take testi...
...der Holmes vs J S Risley set for hear... November 5.
...Simon vs. Abrams, Knox et al. ar... and submitted.

NEW SUITS INSTITUTED

...Walsh yesterday brought suit in the ...circuit court against Sheriff Jordan, to re... possession of a lot of groceries and a ...harness and wagon now in possession of ...plaintiff under a writ of attachment issued ...27th inst. Plaintiff resides in East Port... and in the action brought values the goods ...
...the same court, H. A. Hogue sues J. A. ...to recover $118 for goods sold and de... at East Portland, between August 1 and ...ber 1 1885
...Oregon Improvement company have com... an action against J. E. Tibbetts. Plain... allege that between the months of October, ...and January 1886, defendant purchased ...the Improvement company coal of the ...of $4,449 20 Of this amount $2,649 40 ...been paid, leaving a balance due of $1801 80 ...plaintiffs seek to recover

POLICE COURT

...urday, in the police court, John Ryan and ...Jones, arrested for trespass were dis... from custody James Page, charged ...stealing a suit of clothes from Charles ...and had his case continued until Monday ...examination. F A. Gustafson was fined ...for defacing a building Gustafson, while ...under the influence jumped through ...window in Parr's saloon, in the lower end of ...

FRIGHTENED INTO FITS

...urday, 4 P M. as Frank Burn young son ...Thos. Spencer, of the Aurora, was walk... on Main street near [illegible] brewery an ...as he rolated sprang up from [illegible] ...position on the sidewalk and said "H... The boy was greatly frightened [illegible] ...hotel In telling the story he [illegible] ...of being weak and [illegible] ...of the heart. [illegible] into a spasm Spencer [illegible] intervals, have continued ever since Dr ...Blalock is attending [illegible] the pa... condition is due to fright [illegible] about ...think it is largely attributable to ex... smoking of cigarettes.—*W. W. Union.*

A MIRACULOUS RECOVERY

...community of Yorkshire [illegible] ...neighborhood, has been in a feverish degree of ...ment for sometime past over the recovery ...Laggett of that place Mr Laggett ...been a frightful victim of chronic catarrh ...the past thirty years, a curse both to him ...friends. He affirms that his restora... health was brought about through the ...of a remedy manufactured in Oregon ...to him by a friend living there The ...of this remedy he says, is Keck's Sure ...Mr Laggett names several prominent ...of Yorkshire who endorse his story

A CARD.

...years I have been physically wretched ...asthma, catarrh and bronchitis, from ...my unremitting efforts, involving a large ...of money, failed to procure any ...until I placed myself under the care of ...J. Smith, corner Second and Morrison ...who in a short time has so nearly cured ...I can attend to all my duties with per... ease and comfort. HENRY BARBER
...PORTLAND, Oct. 30 Foreman Hogue's mill.

ALL READY

...some time H. J White, the tailor has ...unable to meet the demands upon him by ...customers, owing to the scarcity of tailors. ...demand for these workers having been ...he has been enabled to accomplish ...work in hand and is now turning out or... promptly. He is doing some excellent ...in fall styles, and the men under engage... being thorough workmen he can guaran... work to be first-class in every respect.

DR. HINTIE

...successful specialist, of San Francisco, ...nervous, chronic or private diseases, will be ...Portland about November 5th for a short stay ...doctor is one of the few physicians who ...be relied upon for an honest opinion and ...treatment of these troubles, as his ...record shows

...guests at the International hotel received ...pleasant surprise the last night of the Mechan... fair. It was nearly midnight, when the ...cavalry band, which stopped at the hotel ...their stay in Portland, awoke the house ...strains of sweet music. It was their fare... to Portland, as it were, but it is hoped that ...will often return. The boys are gentlemen ...every one of them is fitted to command a ...

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

...the Baldwin and have taken my old ...position as meat and pastry cook at Fraimann's. ...HARRY SEAGER.

...Patterns, fall styles, 183 Fourth st.

Perfumeries.
Fancy Goods Counter.

Fancy

CHOICEST COLORINGS
AND
COMBINATIONS
—FOR—

—AND—
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Satins to Match.

Line in above goods is complete; Prices, as usual, the lowest.

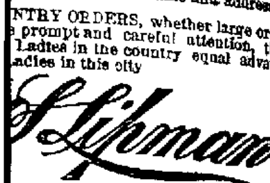
New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready tribution. Send name and address.

NTRY ORDERS, whether large or small, prompt and careful attention, thereby Ladies in the country equal advantages adies in this city

Lipman & Co.

MONDS
New York Jewelry Co.,
FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR

RE WE ARE AGAIN!
LEWIS BROS'
OOT and SHOE
ESTABLISHMENT,
irst st., between Main and Madison.



ET THE BEST,
FOR
THE BEST
S THE CHEAPEST
IN THE END
STYLE, FIT AND WEAR,
THIS WELL KNOWN
MAKE OF MEN'S SHOES
IS
UNEXCELLED.

IS BROS., sole agents for Burt & rd's Gents' Fine Shoes, and Edwin t's Ladies' Fine Shoes.

IS BROS., sole agents for the ne makes of Shoes. To those that lready worn these goods further nts are unnecessary.

rters for Ladies' Patent Leather Tip They are all the rage east. e name and number on the door
IS BROS., 249 First Street.

e Past Week

been one of comparative discom for the reason that we have had early rains, which at first is quite great until lasts only a few days, people begin to settle down to re that they can stand it. At the time they feel that

ALL SUITS

season and forthwith consult a the house where they are sure to the Latest Patterns. In all goods this season whether in

STOM WORK

any the veteran mer has ample stocks, which, of incl

ng Goods, Hats & Caps

us stop with this and say, finally, anything in line you may want, may be assured that it will be pro by

ROBERTS,
Cor. First and Alder Sts.
ing Clothier Merchant Tailor & Hatter

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Just Received, Fine All-Wool
Cashmere
Underwear
That will NOT shrink, and
Warm
Hosiery,
NEW LOT

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per year	12 00
per year	2 00
per year	3 50
per year	2 00

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delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
delivered, Sunday included	30c

AGENCY AT SEATTLE
is the authorized agent at for the DAILY, SUNDAY AND OREGONIAN

SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Oct. 30, 5 49 P M

		Ther.	W'nd dir-ec-tion.	Rain-fall inch	State of W'hr
[illegible]	30	44	S	00	Fair
[illegible]	11	44	Calm	01	[illegible]
[illegible]	07	41	Calm	00	Fair
[illegible]	03	51	S	03	Cl'dy
[illegible]	05	47	NW	11	Fair
[illegible]	00	45	S	00	Fair
[illegible]		45	E	00	Clear
[illegible]	11	41	E	02	Clear
[illegible]	07	41	SE	00	Clear

maximum 41; minimum, 31.
22 feet.

TODAY'S WEATHER.
Oct. 31.—Indications for the hours from 5 P M. Oregon and fair weather, preceded by in Western Oregon and near the the Columbia river.

EXPECTED PASSENGERS.

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to arrive over the Short and wife, Mrs. Ella Hud and forty-seven immigrants

THE COURTS

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H. B. Sonneborn—Same
Sarah Johnson—Removed to circuit
Ed. F. Dean—Same.

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Foreman Hogue's mill.
PORTLAND, Oct. 30

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THE MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Baldwin and have taken my old cook at Freimann's,
HARRY SEAGER.
101 Fourth st.

PORTLAND AND SUBURBAN.

An Aged Somnambulist Falls and Breaks his Leg

A Wild Bullet Through a Car Filled with Passengers—Mrs Schoppe Wants a New Trial—Court Notes.

There were four fires this month. The total damage according to insurance report was $60

The Troubadours and a complete company are giving the patrons of the Tivoli a good entertainment.

Fully 100 concerts were given in Philadelphia, Pa., by the McGibeny Family, of this city This shows popularity

Niels Vinning Nielson, a subject of the king of Denmark, yesterday filed notice of his intention of becoming a citizen.

Mr G W Cushing, general superintendent of the motive power and machinery of the Northern Pacific, is stopping at the Merchant.

The special election to fill the vacancy in the legislative delegation from this county has been called by Gov Moody for Tuesday, November 23

W E Gregory, former second mate of the tender Manzanita, has been appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Cape Arago, in place of Frank Smart, deceased

The Salvation army will hold two meetings to-night at 7.30 One at Good Templars hall, Third and Alder, the other at the barracks, 92 E street near Fourth

Wilzinski Bros. & Co have a large shipment of cigars to arrive soon, direct from Key West. Dealers will consult their interests by placing orders at once, as these cigars find rapid sale.

Tom Huntington, an old resident of this city, who recently fractured his jaw by making a misstep from the outer stairs of his house, falling upon a pile of rocks, is able to be out, but he doesn't talk much yet.

The application to the county court by Ivan Humason's guardian, to purchase for him an interest in Wisdom's drug store, was for a one third not a one half interest. However, negotiations have fallen through.

There will be no performance this evening at New Market, but to-morrow night Miss George Woodthorpe will appear as May Blossom The play is well cast and will undoubtedly draw well during her three nights stay

A buoy is to be placed at the mouth of the Columbia river near the spot where the American ship W H Besse was wrecked, so as to mark the place where the submerged vessel lies, as she has now sunk completely out of sight

County Judge Catlin yesterday appointed Ernest House administrator of the estate of Otto Schmitenhaus, deceased, and fixed his bond at $1000 Schmitenhaus is the saloon keeper who died recently of heart disease He left an estate valued at $500

Some time ago one of the beacons stationed near Tongue Point was carried away by the high water and has not been replaced since As it is of much importance to navigation the inspector of this lighthouse district will cause a new one to be placed where the old one stood This work will probably be done early this week

Several new cases of typhoid are reported in this city this week Certainly no less than four Now, it is time something was done Drainage and water are absolute certainties necessary to the health of McMinnville, and the sooner people look their emergency square in the face and meet it, the sooner will the grim monster death retire from our midst.—*Yamhill Reporter*

FIRM DISSOLVED

The firm of A L Weiler & Co, has been dissolved, and the business at this city discontinued The firm (now Lewis & Co, San Francisco,) of which the above has been in connection, will be represented as heretofore by Mr A. I Weiler, who will travel for the house.

SAN GREAL SOCIETY

The next literary evening of the San Greal society of the First Presbyterian church will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the lecture room The Rev A. L. Lindsley, D D, will deliver a lecture on "The Art of Pleasing," surely a topic of great interest to all, and the society extends a cordial invitation to all its friends to be present. There will be no charge for admission

STREET RAILWAY EXTENSION OPENED

The Transcontinental street railway began running cars over the Ninth street branch yesterday Only two cars were put on as a starter More will be added to-day, but cars will not run regularly until the line gets to going smoothly and some street improvements on Ninth street are made. Then alternate cars on the main line along Third street will take the branch at Morrison.

HON ELLWOOD EVANS'S LECTURE

Next Wednesday evening, November 3 Hon Elwood Evans, of Tacoma, will deliver a lecture at Masonic hall, in this city, on "The Indian wars of 1855 56 the authorities and people of Washington territory and Oregon vindicated" It will be under the auspices of the Multnomah Camp of Indian War veterans Col. J K Kelly will preside at the meeting, and several prominent citizens will lend their presence to the occasion There will be no charge for admission, and ladies are particularly invited

MRS SCHOPPE WANTS ANOTHER TRIAL.

A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of Mrs Anna Schoppe vs James Terwilliger on the following grounds First—Irregularity in the proceedings of the jury and adverse party by which said party was prevented from having a fair trial Second—Misconduct of jury and prevailing party Third—Accident and surprise which ordinary prudence could not have guarded against Fourth—Newly discovered evidence Mrs Schoppe sued Terwilliger for $10,000 for breach of promise, and the jury decided in defendant's favor

DECORATIVE ART ROOMS

Miss I M Thornton has recently opened in the Portland savings bank building, corner of Second and Washington, an art room, where porcelain painting in all its branches is taught. Several fine pieces of decorated porcelain and china shown in the rooms are ample evidence of Miss Thornton's artistic taste An important feature of the work is a furnace for burning the china when painted and this is provided by Miss Thornton Gilding, usually considered a separate art, is taught, and instruction is given in tile painting, a branch of the art which has not before been taught here Just now there is quite a "boom" in Portland in house decoration generally, and Miss Thornton has already established quite a class

A SOMNAMBULIST'S FALL

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning Samuel Hastings met with an accident in which his leg was broken He is 65 years old, a bachelor, and works as teamster in Bays & Jeffrey's brick yard He sleeps in the barn and is a somnambulist. Often he rises in his sleep and walks all over the premises and as usual with people who walk in their sleep, never until now met with an accident His room is in the loft, and he started straight across the floor, stepping into a hole through which hay is thrown down and falling to the hard floor below, a distance of eleven or twelve feet. His right leg was fractured about an inch above the ankle bone and he was considerably shaken up besides. He was carried to Good Samaritan hospital, where Dr W H Saylor reduced the fracture Owing to Mr Hastings's advanced age, his recovery will be slow

A WORD FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

The young Men's Christian association in this city is fully alive to the interests of our young men, and while it does not cease its efforts to rescue the fallen, it in the main works along the line of prevention Its gymnasium, which is largely patronized is an excellent place for young men to work off surplus energy and acquire physical strength that will be of use in the trying years to come Its educational classes improve and educate, thus fitting young men for business life. Lectures, entertainments and social receptions all cultivate the social qualities and meet a want natural to all This institution is growing rapidly in favor among young men and its membership bids fair to double during the present and coming month Baths, both tub and shower, neatly fitted with hot and cold water have recently been added at the cost of the young men themselves The work being thoroughly practical and under the management of some of our most respected citizens commends itself to the community and before long it is hoped to see it occupying a home of its own.

A WILD BULLET THROUGH A CAR.

Night before last, just as the Northern Pacific west-bound train had dropped the dining-car at Lind, a station near Cheney, and had started off, a bullet came crashing in through the rear end of the passenger coach, entering the car through the upper part of the door In going through the top of the door it grazed a screw, which caused it to range downward and passing the full length of the coach, it struck the opposite, or front end of the car about three inches above the level of the back of the seats and on a line with the center of the seats. It passed through that end of the car and through the rear of the smoking car, then through the two walls of the water closet, and buried itself in the back of a seat, in which two men sat smoking As the train had got under way, of course no particulars of how or by whom the shot was fired could be learned One of the passengers said that in looking back, he thought there was a some sort of commotion in the dining car, and it was surmised that a row had occurred among the waiters. As fully one-half of the distance traversed through the coach was on a line and level with the heads of the numerous lady and gentleman passengers, the car being crowded, it seemed almost a miracle that it should get through without striking some one However a miss is as good as a mile and the excitement the incident created and speculations as to the cause of the shot being fired furnished a lively topic and a diversion from the monotony of the night's ride for an hour or so It is not known if in the melee (if there was one) there were other shots fired or not. From the size and force of the bullet it was judged to be from a Winchester rifle Altogether it passed through five partitions and partly through the back of a seat—equal to six or more inches of solid wood

REAL ESTATE.

The following special reports of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J Fred Clark & Co, real estate agents

Portland is beginning to realize the anticipations of the past During its brief existence it has had many excitements, followed by as many depressions. It is now entering upon a new era of prosperity, founded upon a solid basis distinct from fictitious causes. Portland in recent times has had two booms, "the Holladay," which ended in 1873, and "the Villard," which culminated in 1883 both booms were the outgrowth of anticipations of results to follow the connection of Oregon with the great eastern world by railroad communication. Holladay failed to make connection, Villard succeeded, but suddenly fell from power when he had just completed the great work The depression following the Holladay collapse lasted from 1873 to the end of 1879 the Villard collapse from 1883 to 1886 But there was this difference Holladay's failure left Oregon in nearly as great isolation as when his operations commenced The Villard failure left Oregon tied to the great world by bands of iron and steel. Without entering into the merits or demerits of either of the prospectors, we can say to the people of Oregon "Other men have labored and ye have entered into the fruits of their labors" The growth of St. Paul Minneapolis and Kansas City is often quoted as "phenomenal" There is nothing mysterious about the growth of either That they have many citizens of rare push and enterprise is indisputable Nevertheless their great growth has been the natural effect of preceding cause Railroad connection with commercial centers was the cause, and the effect of railroad facilities was the development of vast fertile unoccupied areas of territory, rendering the existence of those cities not only possible but necessary The country supports the city nevertheless, the city is almost as much a necessity to the country as the country to the city In Portland we see little of the progress of settlement of Oregon It is not many years since the Willamette valley was Oregon To this day there are people who are inclined to the belief that all the wisdom, if not all the wealth, of Oregon is centered in the Willamette valley Reluctantly we are compelled to state that a far more active and energetic people are gradually occupying the eastern and coast range counties. New blood with new vigor and new enterprise is day by day taking up our waste lands, and every new settler, though unseen and unknown, is, in a greater or lesser degree a contributor to the commerce and trade of the metropolitan city, Portland. It is notable that immigration in numbers and wealth has, this year, been greatly in excess of last. There are many reasons for supposing that immigration will continue to increase for many years to come.

Twice we say, Portland has entered upon a new era of prosperity without specially exciting fictitious causes, of which no man can see the end. But if the old residents of Portland have not exhibited the go-aheaditivism of the people of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City, they have, at least, shown admirable staying powers through a series of set-backs, and if they are conservative to a fault to-day, it must, in simple justice to them, be admitted that intermittent disappointments of half a lifetime have made them what they are. Portland is now entering upon conditions which are in many respects similar to those that made the three cities before cited. It remains to be seen, whether or no its people will recognize the fact and utilize it. If they do not, a few years will show new men taking the lead in place of numbers who now are justly honored as landmarks and stay bys of the regime now ending

Following is a list of deeds recorded in Multnomah county during the past week

SATURDAY OCTOBER 23	
Estella Johnson & husband to M J Hughes lot 5 blk 22 Sullivan	$4 0 00
I G Garrard & w to L Lewis ½ lots 1 2 blk 5 Prettyman Subdiv	0 00
O & C R R Co to F Lezoldt S E ¼ of S E ¼ sec 3 1 N 1 W	100 00
Same to W P Kottemann W ½ of S W ¼ sec 33 1 N 1 W	200 00
A Dempsey to Maria L Dempsey lots 9 10 11 12 block 1 Brown tract	100 00
J Schenck & w to Amos N King tract near North Twentieth and J streets city	120 00
MONDAY OCTOBER 25	
G Tibbetts & w to C Miller, 2½ acres sec 11 1 S 1 E	1 00
D Shattuck & w to M Multhauf, et al, 100 acres Milton Frazer's D L C	500 00
N G Hayden to Florence Hayden lots 3 4 6 blk C Sellwood	1 00
J B Garrison to E H Parelius lots 3 4 blk 8 Garrison	800 00
J B Montgomery & w to Mrs H J Kraemer lot 10 blk 12 Albina	400 00
I A Marquam & w to Mrs Lizzie Boon, lot 5 blk 0 Caruthers	500 00
J B Montgomery & w to O P Hansen N [illegible] Albina	200 00
Same to John Storey S ½ lot 10 blk 53, Albina	200 00
G [illegible] & husband to J Gantenbein lots 3 4 5 6 blk 1 Hanson	1 [illegible]00 00
F Wheat to same blk 15 Albina homestead	640 00
R B Wilson & wf to J H Storan, lot 13 blk 311 Couch	600 00
TUESDAY OCTOBER 26	
I A Jordan sheriff to A A Link, lots 7 8 blk [illegible] Holladay	[illegible]
J Sorrenson to J J Hemelly [illegible] 1 N 1 E	1 00 00
Mary Helander and husband to Mary Sweeney lots 1 6 blk [illegible] Smith add E P	1 0 00
R C [illegible] and husband to D J Fridgeford [illegible] lots 7 blk 213 Couch	1 000 00
L F Grover & w to M A Lussing, 50x100 ft blk 80 Carter	500 00
J A B[illegible] & w to M A Lewis lot 4 blk 8 [illegible]	50 00
A Kingsley to J A and S[illegible] Slinger S [illegible] blk 8 [illegible]	1 00
WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 27	
John Catlin & w to A S Frank et al lots [illegible] blk [illegible] Couch	1 000
J B Montgomery & w to Mrs F Keil lot 8 blk [illegible] Albina	800 00
E M Cove to A Fehrenback lot C blk [illegible] Portland city homestead	250 00
O & C R R Co to same 40 acres sec 33 J N [illegible] W	80 00
J B Montgomery & w to J Shanessy lot 3 blk 48 Albina	700 00
I J Grady & w to W Christie lot [illegible] blk 1 Multnomah tract	100 00
THURSDAY OCTOBER 28	
N P R R Co to City of Portland right of way [illegible] 1 S R 1 E	5 00
J S Workman & w to J Montag, lot 1 blk 5 Multnomah	50 0[illegible]
W Wilde & w to C S Grant Marquam [illegible] blk 83 Portland city homestead	00 00
J B Montgomery & w to J Shannessy W ½ lots 1 [illegible] blk 48 Albina	5 00
F C Brossagh & w to J T Ghiselin lot 3, blk 1 [illegible] city	1 00
T Connell & w to same same	1 00
C Warren to T Patterson lot 5, blk 17, Couch	1 000 00
A Larsen & w to H Anderson 2 acres Sec 6 1 S 2 E	1 00
A Mattson to J Surman lot 3 blk 113, Stephens E P	200 00
Jane Hoey & husband to same ⅔ lots 1 2, Sec 30 1 N 1 E	800 00
J B Montgomery & w to W & B Doulson, lot 5 blk 48 Albina	400 00
FRIDAY OCTOBER 29	
J Waud & w to Peter C[illegible] et al 2 acres Seldon Murray D L C	3 3 0 00
G A Linde to Jennie Hoyt lots 4 5 Fairview	50 00
W Denholm to F Schroeder 1 33-100 acres sec 7 1 N 1 E	600 00
L D Fellows & husband to Maud F Crimes lot 12 E ½ lots 13, 14 blk 13 Froehstel	400 00
J S Goldsmith to Jennie Chalmers lots 7, 8 blk 5 Smith, E P	00 00
H C Smithson & w to M A Richards lot 2 blk 265 Couch	1 000 00
Sellwood Real Estate Co to Mrs Caroline Kain lot 1 blk 76 Sellwood	— —
R B Wilson & w to A J Owen E ½ lot 14 and W ½ lot 11, blk 264 Couch	500 00

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS

	Deeds	Amount.
Country	18	$9 758 00
City	4	372 00
Couch	6	17 100 00
Caruthers	1	550 00
East Portland	11	7 075 16
Albina	9	3 815 00
Total deeds of sale	49	$38 670 16
Mortgages	15	24 797 35
Releases	1	14 325 00

STILL THERE.

The closing of the fair, though it bring us back to comparatively quiet times again, does not in the least affect the trade with the Louisville, which is always at its best.

NOTICE.

I wish to inform the public that on and after this date Miss Ganty is no longer in the Glendower academy.
PROF. MEYER.

Something new every day at Freimann's, Oak St.

Three Great Bargains!
—IN—
SILKS
—AT—

Having made a special purchase of French Dress Silks at much less figures than we can regularly import same qualities for, and following our well known rule, we are prompt in offering them at a figure within the reach of all for two weeks only, at the uniform price of

$1 per yd.

See the Display of these Silks in our large window.

20 in extra lustre and finish, Fine Gros Grain French Silks, full weight and guaranteed for wear, all latest shades and black, at

$1 per yd.

All Silk French Twilled Satin Rhadames all shades and Black, fine wear, also at

$1 per yd.

21 in full weight Surah Silks, all silk (guaranteed), all leading new shades, well known for excellent wear, also at

$1 per yd.

Secure best selection early, as some shades will sell very rapidly.

Dress Goods Dep't.

Specials for This Week.

42 in All wool Heavy HEATHER CLOTH, in grays, blues, browns, etc, very durable, at

45c pr yd.

42 in All Wool Heavy Twilled BRADFORD CLOTHS grays, blues browns and mixed shades, at

45c pr yd.

These are Positive Bargains.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

Meier & Frank

185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO
184, 186 SECOND.
Between Yamhill and Taylor Streets.

We are the depot for Towels Sheetings, Table Linens Blankets, Spreads, Flannels, etc Bedrock Low Prices.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!

The demand for OVERCOATS during this past month has been far beyond any preceding Season We have manufactured an

Immense Line
—OF—
Overcoats!

But from present indications our supply will not be equal to the demand

[illegible] Weights for FALL WEAR [illegible] Heavy Weights [illegible]

• WE HAVE A SPLENDID LINE OF
FANCY WORSTED SUITS!
In Straight Cuts Cutaways and Four Button Cutaways
They are the Leaders for 1886

BUSINESS MEN should inspect our stock of
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS
In Light and Iron Gray Heavy Weights
Best value ever offered

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF
PEA JACKETS & VESTS
In Elysian Beavers Chinchillas, Meltons and Montagnacs.

Prices to Suit All!

Copy of our Illustrated Catalogue with samples and rules for self measurement sent Free to any address

A. B. STEINBACH & Co.,
(The Clothiers and Hatters)
Corner of First and Morrison Streets.

WOODBURN NURSERY.

Fruit, Shade, Ornamental and Nut Trees. Vines and Shrubbery.

Largest Stock on the Northwestern Coast. Apple Trees $5 to $10 per 100. Pear, Peach and Cherry, $12 to $15 per 100. Plum and Prune, $8 to $14 per 100. Heavy discount on 1000 lots.
Send for Catalogue to
J. H. SETTLEMIER, Woodburn, Or.

THIRTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Clean! Readable! Artistic!

No family in the northwest should be without the

WEST SHORE,

A magazine containing monthly the most artistic engravings of scenes and events of interest to the people of this region, handsomely

Executed in Colors.

And in every way a publication of which they may well feel proud.

AT HOME

It carries pleasure to the fireside, and

ABROAD

It spreads broadcast its influence carrying monthly to thousands of people the story of the great Northwest and its wonderful resources.

It is the only magazine on the Pacific Coast publishing Original Engravings and having a regular corps of artists

Every one interested in the welfare of this region should be a subscriber

Subscription Price - $2 Per Annum

All who subscribe now for 1887 will receive October, November and December numbers of this year free

A MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF MT. HOOD,

Printed in eight colors, will be sent to each subscriber with the holiday number.

Address L. SAMUEL,
Publisher WEST SHORE,
171, 173, 175 Second St,
Portland, Oregon

—FOR—
The Week Only
—AT—
MEYER'S,
BOYS'
Clothing!

Manufacturers' Prices!

Having secured a large lot of Extra Fine Boys' Clothing at less than manufacturers prices, we are now offering to the public such Bargains as have never been seen in this city before Having bought them low, we are selling them at [illegible] giving our customers the advantage of our lucky purchase, we being satisfied with quick sales and small profits

DON'T DELAY!

Rare Bargains! Rare Bargains!

BUY NOW!

—AND—

Make the Boys' Warm, and consequently Happy;
Well Dressed, consequently contented.

500 pairs Boys Cashmere Knee Pants, per pair	$0 90
40 pairs Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, pr pr	1 35
	Per Suit
0 Boys Pin Check School Suits	2 75
160 Boys' Brown Check School Suits	2 50
120 Boys' Pepper and Salt Suits	2 90
50 Boys Nutria Suits, all wool	4 20
160 Boys' Custom made Suits, all wool	4 20
40 Boys Imported Corduroy Suits	5 25
150 Youths' All Wool Cashmere Suits (Full suits, coats, pants and vests.)	10 50
50 Diagonal and Corkscrew Suits	10 50

We guarantee a fit, and assure the public, and especially our patrons in the interior, that these goods cannot be duplicated elsewhere for twice the money mentioned above.

MEYER —AND— FRANK.

87 and 89 FIRST St.
82, 84, 86, 88 SECOND St.

MRS. J. ANDERSON ROJ,
Metaphysician,

At the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen who cannot attend in the afternoon, I shall commence an evening class to teach the SCIENCE of HEALING POWER of MIND, on Monday, Nov. 1st, at 7:30 P. M. Patients treated. Hours: 9 to 1.
Residence, 350 Washington St.

KOSHLAND,
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. Second and Morrison Sts.

"IT'S THE MAN'S SIZE!"

Whenever I read your advertisements," says a jolly, good natured man on the eastside road, a few days ago, "and I came to town to see if you can fit me, as you claim you can do."

Well, to describe this man he is a regular whale, chest 52 inches, sleeves 31 inches, pants 50, waist 30 inches length—well, in took us just about twenty minutes, and he was rigged out complete for $22 with a suit to fit him, and a more surprised man never visited Portland.

We mean just what we say—we can fit anybody we don't care for his size, be he large or small

WE WILL

Sell you this week Vicuna Shirts and Drawers at $1 00 each.
Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers in neat stripes at $1 25 each
All Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, good, heavy weight, at $1 00 each
Extra Quality Scarlet, All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, extra fine, $1 50 each
Fancy Cashmere Merino Shirts and Drawers, beautiful colors, $1 00 each
Fancy Merino Suits and Drawers, fancy high colors, $2 each

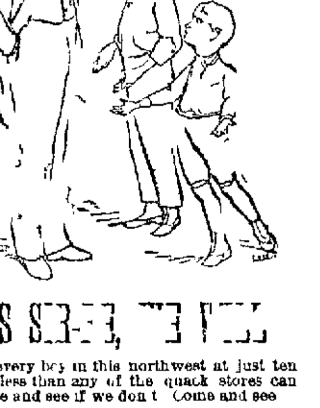
WE WILL

Sell you this week

Fine Vigone Socks at	$3 per doz
Extra Fine Vigone Socks at	4 per doz
Fine All Wool Scarlet Hose at	3 per doz
Fine Merino Hose at	$4 and 5 per doz
Fine Cashmere Hose at	5 and 6 per doz
Extra Fine Cashmere and Merino Hose, high colors, at	$7 to 9 per doz

WE WILL

Continue to Undersell all the quack and so called big clothiers in this city. We have the stock and the Latest Style goods, and the Lowest Prices. We walk over all of them. We will send some of them up Salt River next trip.



YES SIREE, WE WILL

Rig out every boy in this northwest at just ten per cent less than any of the quack stores can do Come and see if we don't Come and see

Our Store is crowded every day, because we don't want high prices.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!
Is the way we do it.

OPEN YOUR EARS!

We want to holler into them that we are selling Men's All Wool Cassimere Suits at $13, $14, $15 and $16 We mean sheep's wool none of your down south Alabama wool (cotton), but the real article, and we guarantee you a fit.

COLD NIGHT, YOU SAY.

Get one of our Overcoats and you'll be warm only cost you, say from $10 to $20. Why we have over a thousand Overcoats in stock, and all for sale, all fresh and New Style goods. We are sure to please you

One of the Tricks of the Trade,

As played by two or three houses here, is to mark out goods less than cost in their windows, to catch the unwary, and when they have their victim in their toils, oh Lordy! how they do fleece him! Talk about "bunko sharps," they can't be compared. Wonder, kind reader, have you ever been in their toils. We know plenty that have, we have.

ONE PRICE IN PLAIN FIGURES

To everybody, rich or poor. All are the same to us We are here to sell clothing (not rags) and we give you

GOOD, HONEST VALUE,

Every time We will mail, free of charge, samples of Suits and Overcoats, but when you order tell us what you want, if a sack or frock suit, or overcoat, on what you want. Write your address plainly, and you will be treated the same as if you were here.

KOSHLAND
N. E. 2d & MORRISON STS.

[illegible]

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison.

Merino, Cashmere and Wool
UNDERWEAR,

JUST OPENED,

25 CASES Ladies', Misses' and Children's Scarlet, White and Shetland Underwear

SPECIAL PRICES:

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 1st, and for one week, we shall offer the following lots at prices which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most economical purchaser.

75 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests at	50c
1 case Ladies' Scarlet Saxony Wool Vests and Drawers at	$1 35
1 case do do Extra Super Scarlet Vests and Drawers at	2 00
1 case Ladies' Fine Lambs' Wool White Vests extra heavy weight	2 00
1 case Children's Scarlet Wool Vests and Pants, all sizes	35 and 50c

SPECIAL TO CLOSE:

60 doz. Ladies' All Wool HOSE at	25c pair

Jonas & Co.

SPECIAL
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY,
500

Sale Price $3!
Actual Value $6

L. KATTEN.
33 WASHINGTON, and
110 SECOND STREET.

SPECIAL SALE.

Having Just Received a Large Line of
DRY GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,

And being overstocked, we want to clear them out as soon as possible, and to do so we will give special prices. Below we will give a few quotations of the goods above mentioned

Ladies Cloth 56-inch wide	65c up
All-Wool Col'd Cashmeres, 44-inch	45c
Black and Colored Silk Velvets Good value at $1 40	$1 00
Colored Silk Plushes only	1 25
All Silk Black Rhadames, worth $1 50, will be sold at only	90
Fine quality Col'd Satins, all colors, only	45

A FULL LINE OF
Children's Cloaks
from $1 50 upward.
LADIES' LONG NEWMARKET CLOAKS
from $5 upward.

Also, a number of other articles too numerous to mention, suitable for fall and winter trade, will be sold at

LOW PRICES.

L. HARMON
309 FIRST ST.
Opposite the Oregon Furniture Co.

NEW HOUSE!
OPENING OCT. 30
PORTLAND
Boot and Shoe Store,
45 Washington Street,
(Next to the Vienna)

Complete Line for
Ladies,
Misses,
Children,
Gents,
Boys and
Youths.

The stock is Entirely New, and includes the BEST goods manufactured east expressly for this market.

The public are cordially invited to inspect the stock and prices.

D. JACOBS,
PORTLAND BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

OUR HEROES AT REST

O winter's snow, drift down, drift down,
And shroud our dead we bring to thee
Drift o'er the hillocks still and alone
That dot the broad land silently.
Wrap in thy still, white covering
The dead we to thy portals bring,
On earth's cold bosom shivering.

The land's brave heroes one by one,
Dropt from their post at noon of day,
Ere calls the lonely sunset gun,
Afar throughout the twilight gray.
With hope's fair dreams all set at naught,
Ere their brave souls their task had wrought
And life her guerdons to them brought.

With the great eagles at the morn
They sought the clouds, they cleft the sky
They climbed the mountain's crest at dawn,
But here at e'en alas! they lie
No morrow's boom, or sunset gun,
Or tramp of legions hurrying on,
Shall wake the land where they have gone!

O winter's snow, drift down, drift down
And shroud the dead we bring to thee
The noble dead, whose footsteps down
The highways of the century
Ring on and ever through the past,
And through the future dim and vast
With clouds portentous overcast

Drift over them O snows of time!
With kingly ermine wrap them round
The nation watches at their shrine
Their graves are consecrated ground
When liberty's reveilles wake
Wherever freedom's tide waves break
Their land shall bless them for their sake
—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

THE FORTUNES OF PHILIPPA FAIRFAX

BY MRS FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

AUTHOR OF "A FAIR BARBARIAN," "THAT LASS O' LOWRIES," "THROUGH ONE ADMINISTRATION," ETC., ETC

CHAPTER XIV

When he was gone she sat down at the window, trembling with excitement. She could not return to the drawing room just then. She remained there until the moon rose Her tears flowed fast.

"Nobody will miss me," she said "They are happy enough together without me, but they would have missed me once," suddenly becoming inconsistently aggrieved. "There was a time when they would have missed me"

It might have been in answer to her speech that she heard, the next moment, the sound of some one coming lightly up the stairs She knew it was Wilfred It was a habit of his to take two or three steps at a time Directly he opened the door, and her heart quickened but she did not turn round.

"Phil," he said, "are you here?"

"Yes," she answered, from the depths of her chair, "I am here, by the window"

He came forward hurriedly, with more of his old warmth and boyishness of manner than she had seen for many a day

"This is better than I expected," he said "I have been looking everywhere for you. May I sit down, too?"

"Yes," she answered, speaking almost softly

This was all he needed—this suggestion of softness in her tone and manner. He was in a hopeful frame of mind Since his resolution of the morning his spirits had risen. He had been full of tender and buoyant fancies. He had blamed himself for remaining silent so long and allowing circumstances to get the better of him Perhaps if he had spoken before they might both have been spared all that had passed.

"I have been looking everywhere for you," he said, "because I was determined to find you and say what I have to say I cannot bear uncertainty any longer. Why should I wait and choose words when I am so much in earnest? I came here—don't turn your face away, Phil—I came here to ask you to be my wife" And he knelt upon one knee, like a young hero of romance, and took her hand, though with an air rather impetuously tender than heroic.

"There is no need that I should say I love you," he went on "You know that without being told. I think you have known it even when you have been coldest to me You have been cold to me of late, Phil, and it is because I cannot bear your coldness that I say all this in this headlong fashion I cannot say it well—I love you too deeply Something has come between us since these people were here. We have not been as happy as we were. Don't let them estrange us from each other, Phil. Give yourself to me and then they will understand that we have the right to be left to ourselves and allowed to be happy in our own way"

This was so unexpected a turn for affairs to have taken that Philippa lost her self possession entirely

"I don't—" she faltered—"I don't know how to answer you. I don't know what—to say"

"If you can say three words—if you can say to me 'I love you,' I do not ask you to say anything more," he answered "That is all I want, Phil"

She could not resist the temptation to ask him one question

"Do you mean to say that—that you do not doubt—that you are not afraid to trust me without an explanation," she demanded "You have not been blind, or you would not have been as unhappy as you say you have been You must have asked yourself questions—why don't you ask questions of me? Perhaps," somewhat bitterly "perhaps you would not want me for your wife if you knew all"

"Phil, my dear," he said gravely, "if you will say those three words they will be enough for me. Will you say them?"

She brushed the tears from her eyes with her free hand and answered him, blushing and yet persistent and proud

"You are generous," she said. "And you love me, but you are not wise. Because you are generous and good you are taking me on trust, and—and I do not choose that you should do it You shall not do it. I will tell you what you ought to know without being asked You have seen me under suspicious circumstances lately, and every suspicious circumstance has been brought about by Mr Ernest Duval He has tried to give you the impression that there was an understanding between us, and he had almost succeeded, because once it is true that we were better friends than we are now Once, once, when I was very young and ignorant, I thought—I thought I loved him and that he loved me He is a bad man and a coward, and I found him out and he has not forgiven me. Then if you despised me as much as I despise myself, Wil—you would not hold my hand"

"Despise you? I adore you!" he cried, with all the delightfully dramatic fervor of a quarter of a century "My dearest Phil, have you no answer for me?"

The one she gave him was very pretty and gracious, notwithstanding the utter failure of her attempt to preserve her dignity

"If you want me in spite of everything" she said, "and will persist in wanting me, I will be your wife I—there is no one else who loves me so well." And unsatisfactory as this final clause might have appeared to an ordinary lover, it was by no means unsatisfactory to Wilfred.

He scarcely knew how the next half hour passed. It was a kind of rapturous dream There is not the slightest doubt that he talked a great deal of eloquent nonsense He did not care whether it was nonsense or not. It was enough for him that Phil listened and blushed As to her, it seemed as if her troubles were really over and she need have no care for the morrow Even if she had not loved him, she must have done so now, and the truth was that she had learned to love him with the whole strength of her girl's heart. In taking her by surprise, however, Wilfred had done well. If he had given her time to think, poor, conscientious little thing, ten chances to one she would have persuaded herself that she must refuse him, and make herself miserable

When they returned to the drawing-room Mrs. Dorothy looked up at them with an anxious air but after her first glance she looked anxious no longer She read Wilfred's success in his radiant face. It is more than probable that Duval understood also He looked on with a bitter sneer and was even more cynical in his remarks than usual His game was ended He wondered if Phil had told her story, as she had threatened to tell it. Certainly, Wilfred's manner bespoke no great favor towards himself and yet he scarcely believed the girl would dare so much, with all her courage and spirit, Bah! she would tell no more than she could help!

When the ladies had retired, Wilfred poured out his heart to Mrs Dorothy

"Cousin Dorothy," he said, "to-night I am the happiest fellow in Scotland, in Great Britain, in the world. She has promised to be my wife." Then he told all.

The next day, when Mrs Dorothy met Ernest Duval, she found it difficult to comport herself towards him with her usual dignity. Her mind was made up upon one point, however. It was impossible that she should receive such a guest again.

Not long after breakfast Isobel Duval, standing at a window, saw a boat pushed out from the loch side and recognized in the two figures it contained Philippa and Wilfred Carnegie. She watched them with a stern face as they crossed to the opposite side. She believed that a cruel and false wrong was being done, and with her own wrongs always present before her, she could keep silent no longer.

Mrs. Dorothy, coming up behind her, only saw the boat and its contents—Phil sitting at the prow, in her light dress, and Wilfred bending to his oars

"They have run away together," she said, smiling. "They find life a pleasant thing this morning. They are young enough to fancy it will be summer always."

She stopped and glanced at her companion, who was quite pale and looked startled.

"You don't mean—" said Mrs Duval "you don't mean that she has accepted him? Has it gone so far as that?"

"My dear," said Mrs Dorothy in gentle amazement, "why should it not have gone as far as that? They are young and love each other, and why should they not be happy? You speak as if—"

"I speak as if I knew there had been wrong done," interrupted Isabel "I speak because I know the truth I speak because I have suffered myself I did not want to speak, but now I must."

"My dear" Mrs. Dorothy exclaimed, "surely—surely, you misunderstand—"

"No" said Isobel sternly I do not misunderstand I understand too well"

"In heaven's name, what do you mean" cried Mrs Dorothy, now thoroughly alarmed

"I mean that I cannot see an honest man deceived and betrayed," was the stern reply

CHAPTER XV

And on the hillside, Phil and her lover sat together, talking, dreaming blissful nonsense and making the most of the sunshine and summer breeze and fragrant air It was Wilfred who talked the most, however Philippa's part was to listen and try to realize that all this was not a dream

"Suppose I was to wake up in the sittingroom in London?" she said at one time "Suppose I was to wake up to the dingy dinners, the hair cloth chairs and the striped carpet and the fragrance of Mrs Trimbleton's dinner in the air"

"You shall never awaken to that again," said Wil"

But Phil laughed nervously.

"I don't know," she answered "I don't feel sure—I am almost afraid that I shall"

Not many minutes after Wilfred glanced upward and saw that her eyes were wet and then she laughed the same little nervous laugh again

"Are you very fond of me?" she asked him—"very—very fond of me? Is—is—there anything you could not forgive me, if I confessed it to you and told you that I was sorry with all my heart"

"Forgive you!" said Wil rapturously "There is nothing you could have done for which you need even ask forgiveness"

"I can't be too sure," she said, turning her face away, and speaking with some tremor in her voice "Don't trust me too much, I am not worthy of it"

But he did not believe her, of course He thought her disquiet only arose from the sweet humbleness of an affectionate nature He looked up at her with adoring eyes and wondered if the gods had ever so favored a man before

He could hardly make up his mind to leave the place at all he would have been glad to have stayed there forever And Phil shared his reluctance, though, perhaps, from a different reason

"I wish we need not go," she said, when they rose "I wish we might stay always Trouble cannot reach us here One feels as if one had nothing to do with the world and living"

Wil stood quite near her with his hand upon her shoulder.

"Yes," he answered, but after all it is a pleasant enough world, Phil, and life is bright enough—or it seems so to me this morning"

"I am glad of that," she said softly

And then he kissed her cheek and they went down the hill together hand in hand like two children.

It was not as bright in the house as it was out of doors. A little chill fell upon them both as they entered the hall—Wilfred shrugged his shoulders

"It is the atmosphere of a cathedral," he said "Let us find Cousin Dorothy and the sun"

But though they found Cousin Dorothy, she was not alone Isobel Duval was with her and Philippa was struck with sudden misgiving so soon as she saw them It was not like Mrs Dorothy to look pale and disquieted, and on this occasion she was both There was pain in her face, and anxiety and even her voice seemed to have altered its tone when she spoke. Phil felt her heart sink

"Ah," she said to herself, "it is as I knew it would be We have come back to the world, and it is as hard as ever Are we going to waken up indeed?"

Wilfred was a little out of patience with the constraint he noticed It jarred upon his mood All his gaiety did not bring the color back to Mrs Dorothy's cheek Luncheon was a dull affair The cloud had gradually overshadowed Phil also, and she looked unlike herself and ill at ease. As soon as luncheon was over she disappeared. Left to himself, Wil sauntered into an adjoining parlor and took refuge in his violin It was his panacea for all ills If he had lost his friends, his fortune, his hopes, he would have found some degree of comfort in this frail shell of an instrument temporarily thrown upon his own resources, he consoled himself with it Phil heard him in her room up stairs and smiled somewhat sadly

"He wants me to come down," she said, "but I cannot go just yet. I don't want to try him with my humors any more and I am not in a comfortable frame of mind at present"

Some one else heard him also This was Isobel Duval, and having listened for a short time, she left her seat and spoke to Mrs Dorothy

"I am going to him now" she said "He is alone"

"Yes," Mrs Dorothy answered, "he is alone Philippa has gone to her room If she was with him we should hear them talking"

Wil stopped in the midst of a minor chord when he heard Isobel's footsteps He hoped that it was Phil, and recognized Mrs Duval with some surprise, and, perhaps, also, with some impatience She had never impressed him very favorably He had thought her too cold to be exactly womanly and had found even her beauty a chilling and unresponsive affair

"I heard you playing," she said, "and followed the sound of your violin"

"You are fond of music" he said, placing a chair for her "Pray sit down"

But she refused the chair, with a gesture, and then he began to see that she also was pale and then there was in her face a strange resoluteness—as if she had made and was carrying out a painful and desperate resolve

"I am fond of music," she said, "but it is not because I am fond of it that I came here. I have something—painful—to say to you."

Wil dropped his violin from his shoulder in amazement

"I am very sorry," he said, hesitantly, and in manifest embarrassment. "I really trust most sincerely—" and there stopped

"What I have to say," she began again, "is as painful to me as it can be to you. It is a miserable, humiliating business from beginning to end," with a scornful quiver of her lip "I have come to you, Mr Carnegie, to tell you—to speak to you of Philippa Fairfax. Judge for yourself if my task is a pleasant one"

"It is not a pleasant one," he answered rather hotly, "if what you have to say is derogatory to Miss Fairfax Miss Fairfax is my betrothed wife and her honor is dearer to me than my own"

"Wait a moment," said Isobel "Forgive me for saying that I think I have the right to demand of you, as a gentleman, that you should hear me through In accusing Miss Fairfax, Mr Carnegie, I am forced to tell a story of my own Think, for one moment, of the many things you must have noticed since my arrival at Brackencleugh, and then judge again, for yourself, whether my story can be a pleasant one and whether I must not have a powerful motive for speaking of it when I might remain silent."

Wil bowed He understood what she meant and delicacy held him silent But he was burning with impatience and bewilderment and anger

"If I was not an unhappy woman, Mr Carnegie," said Isobel Duval, "I should not be so bitterly in earnest. If I had not suffered wrong and falseness and humiliation myself, I should not be so resolute in my determination to rescue you from it My own wretchedness is my impetus and when I have finished I think you will not ask me to apologize. You will not refuse to listen to me"

"No," said Wil "I cannot do that. A man of honor cannot refuse to hear a woman who has made a speech she needs to defend Excuse me for saying this Perhaps I am a rather hot-headed fellow If I do you an injustice I ask forgiveness It is not easy to be just where the woman one loves is concerned And perhaps I ought to tell you—and ask your forgiveness again—that I am listening to your defense, and not to an accusation of Philippa."

"I understand that," said Isobel Duval, proudly "I understood that it would be so before I came and I am prepared to abide by the consequences of my course Otherwise, I should not be here."

Wilfred bowed again

"I will be as brief as possible," she went on "In sparing you many words I spare myself also The man I married does not appear in an amiable light in the story I have to tell you If he had never existed it is possible that Philippa Fairfax would be a better and more honest woman than she is. You know that he was her lover, you know why she is not his wife to-day There was only one obstacle in her path He was fond of her, I think. If she had been Isobel Farquhar and I Philippa Fairfax, she would have been a happier woman than I have been, at least, she would have been spared the humiliation of knowing that she had never possessed his heart for an hour. He loved her and she loved him—and he married me You know that much, Mr Carnegie, and it has not made you doubt her"

"Madam," said Wilfred, tempestuously, "must I doubt her because she was a child and innocent and Mr Ernest Duval was a scoundrel"

Isobel smiled sadly

"She did not love him as she loves you," she said "Her love for him was only a fleeting fancy It is easier for you to believe that than for me to believe it, Mr Carnegie. I am the woman who married her lover, you remember, and I married him because I loved him as she did But it was not of that I came to speak That is an old story to you. That would be easily forgiven The rest cannot be I am going to explain to you why I have not regarded Miss Fairfax with favor from the first. Not long before I came here my husband told me that I might expect to meet her here"

"Duval told you" Wilfred exclaimed

She looked at his bewildered face with deep pain in her eyes. She even laid her hand upon the piano to steady herself as she spoke

"If I could spare you I would," she said "but I cannot. I must tell you the shameful truth as it stands and leave the rest to you My husband told me that I should find her here and told me that her father had sent her"

"Why should he send her?" Will demanded, with a desperate effort at calmness. "There is no reason" And then he broke down "It is a lie" he cried savagely It is a lie of Duval's"

She answered him with the little air of chill contempt with which she always referred to her husband

"No, it is not a lie," she said "It is not a lie this time—because he had no purpose to serve If he had had a purpose to serve by speaking falsely he would have spoken falsely He is more honest than you fancy—he never lies, unless he has an end to reach The reason for which Philip Fairfax sent his daughter here was one good enough in his eyes He is a man of the world and a diplomatist. He is a poor man and a gentleman of leisure Do you know what that means He is a man who needs money and who has wit enough to scheme for it He sent the girl here because you were Mrs Oswald's guest also He sent her to please you—to fascinate you—if such a thing was possible to marry you And she has done her work well"

It seemed to Wilfred that every word and glance of Phil's came back to him at that moment every caprice, every petulance, every evidence of coldness or reluctance to be won A hundred things he had forgotten rose to taunt and shake him He felt that the blood died out of his face, but he braced himself with something like stubborn fierceness

"I do not believe it," he said. It is a lie of Duval's I love her and I will not believe a word"

"There was a letter," said Isobel, steadily persistent "a letter Philip Fairfax had written himself He was in pecuniary difficulties and wanted money, and when he wrote to ask for it he spoke of the prospects that lay before him in the event of his daughter's success He said that his chances were those of a beautiful, attractive young creature, with wit enough to understand her position and spirit enough to hold to her purpose"

"To her purpose!" cried Wil. "It was no purpose of hers—even if the rest is true And I will not— How can I believe that it is, unless she should tell me so with her own lips"

"She will hardly do that," said Isobel "But I have the right to ask you to do the poor justice of speaking openly to her It will be justice to her also If there is a shadow of a chance that I have done wrong, no words of mine would ever express my contrition It is not me you doubt, is it, Mr Carnegie?"

"No, no," said Wil "a thousand times no It is not you I doubt, at least. But it is Phil I believe—against all the world—against all proof but the proof of her own words"

Large tears stood in Isobel Duval's eyes and fell upon her cheeks Her own lost faith and love seemed to confront her once again

"If I had not wrecked my own life," she said "if I had not staked all and lost—if I had not learned from such a bitter experience, what a mercenary marriage is—the hopeless pangs and suffering it brings upon the man or woman who has been deceived into it—I should not have had the courage to speak I am a young woman, Mr Carnegie, and my life is over I do not hope I do not believe I do not love Sometimes I am afraid to think—I grow so hard and scornful of trust There have been hours when I have scarcely believed in my God—because he has let me suffer so—because he seems to have marked me with such promise and crushed me with such dull, bitter despair, I think I came to Brackencleugh more because I wished to make one effort to save you than for any other reason I did not know you, but I knew that you were in danger, and I felt that I must stretch out my hand If we had more than one life we might afford to throw one away—but there is only one for us on earth and try as we may to think otherwise it seems a long one while we are living One might afford an unhappy episode, but not an unhappy life—not hopelessness and unbelief and broken faith until the unknown end"

Was this the face of a woman who entered to deceive him Wil regarded her in passionate misery She was cold and immovable no longer her voice trembled She held out one hand in an appeal, almost wild Her tears fell hot and fast

"I tell you that I wish to God that it was a lie," she cried "I tell you that if it was, and you should prove to me that I was, I should be glad even for the pain of knowing that I have erred so terribly Better that I should have unconsciously sinned than that she should bear this stain upon her womanhood and you the misery of knowing it"

Then it was—just at this moment as they faced one another, that each of them heard light feet upon the stairs, the rustle of a dress, the low sound of a girl's voice humming a bar of a song Wil turned white as death It was Phil, and Phil had overcome her ghost of depression and was happy again and was coming toward them, singing

"Listen," he said, "she is here now and she will come into this room I love her with all my soul—I will believe her against heaven itself If she says to me that this is all a lie, nothing will move me If she says to me that it is true, my life is ended"

"Must I remain here" asked Isobel "It shall rest with you What I have said I abide by I will stay or go Speak quickly Must I stay"

"No" he cried with pain "If it is true, no one shall see her pain but the man who loves and can pity her"

Without a word Isobel turned away and left him

[*To be Continued*]

BLAINE AND LOGAN

A Shrewd Pennsylvania Politician's Opinion of 1888

Interview with Col M. S. Quay

"I am more interested in catching channel bass than in the angularities and sinuosities of practical politics," said the writer, "but I would like to know what you think of the chances of James G Blaine and of 'Black Jack' Logan for president in 1888"

The state treasurer took a bird's eye view of the speaker and a rapid glance at the drum lines on his table, and said "I would rather talk about the 2000 pound devil-fish Ben Sooy that I captured off Punta Rassa, after a stern chase of two miles, but if I must give you a reason for the hope within me I will say without fear of contradiction that John A Logan, who is a manly statesman, full of the force and fire which is 'to the manor born' among the prairies of Illinois, has had from the republican party small thanks for strong deservings—for Logan, whether you regard him as soldier or civilian, is a brave, manly, double-breasted statesman, whose public career, as the lawyers say, cannot be influenced by fear, favor, or affection—and he has honesty and capacity enough to make an admirable president of the United States, but I don't think he has any show in 1888, unless James G Blaine, of Maine, should turn his forces over to him"

"Then you think Blaine has the call on Logan and the field?" persisted the amateur fisherman and guest of Matthew Stanley Quay

"Yes, I most certainly do," answered the gifted and genial state treasurer, "for I can only recall one simile which will express the furor among the rank and file of the republican party for the man from Maine It is the expression the great commoner of England, Richard Cobden, made use of when making a speech against the Crimean war He said 'You might as well reason with a lot of mad dogs as to reason with the English people against the Crimean war But," said Mr Quay, "I do not apply this caustic sentence to James G Blaine, because he is a man of the people, and his nomination has passed beyond the point where the politicians can control it."

"What do you think of Cleveland?"

"Cleveland is a stronger man than he was the day he went into the office of president and he holds his party well in hand, and we republicans might as well admit that Grover Cleveland will be in '88 the most formidable candidate the democracy of the East and West can name as his own successor But," added the cautious and many sided disciple of good old Izaak Walton, "the republican party were never more thoroughly united, never stronger, chastened by defeat, and right here I am reminded of what Mrs. Blaine, a sensible Presbyterian woman, said of J G. Blaine—that her husband 'would run best for president at the close of a democratic administration,' and there is a heap of good sense in the remark."

CHURCHES AND CHURCHMEN.

A Little Tiff between Episcopalians and Congregationalists.

The Sunday School Lesson for To-day—A Budget of Interesting Church News—Announcements of Portland Pastors

The Episcopalians have placed themselves in a peculiar light, says the *Advance*, the organ of the Congregational church in this country That magnificent preacher and prince among men, Phillips Brooks, introduced into their convention in Chicago the following courteous, and, one would think, entirely harmless resolution

Resolved, The house of bishops concurring that the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church sends cordial greetings to the assembly of the Congregational church now met in this city, and expresses its devout hope that their deliberations though separately conducted may minister together for the glory of God and the advancement of our common Christianity

The buzz that followed was remarkable, D Leffingwell, editor of the *Living Church*, wanted to know who the Congregationalists are Poor man! Where has he been raised, or what his opportunities have been, we can not say but he is to be pitied Phillips Brooks merely smiled, but others asked the same question It was some time before the resolution passed the "lower house, and that by small majority Now we hope that nobody hereabouts will ask who the Episcopalians are We, ourselves, should be unable to answer the question, but we are willing to try two or three times in a small sort of way, and say that some of them are a feeble echo of the Roman Catholic church while others, such as those represented by Dr Brooke, are Christians, pure and simple They have at heart the good of Christ's kingdom over all the earth But the upper house of their congress or parliament, or whatever it is, choked the resolution to death, and the council had no greeting But Episcopalians will go on proclaiming themselves champions of Christian unity, or, as the good old hard shell Baptist brother put it, "You just jine us, and then we'll be one church"

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson for Oct 31 "Jesus Risen" John xx 1-18

The day to which this lesson takes us back was the first day of the week, April 9, A. D. 30, the first "Lord's Day," or Christian Sabbath Jesus had remained in his grave through the Jewish Sabbath, as if to bury it His only appearances to his disciples, assembled or separately, after his resurrection of which the day is known, was on the first day of the week, which the apostles afterward recognized as a new day of worship The beautiful story of the resurrection is thus related by John

Now on the first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, while it was yet dark, unto the tomb, and seeth the stone taken away from the tomb She runneth therefore, and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple, whom Jesus loved, and saith unto them, they have taken away the Lord out of the tomb, and we know not where they have laid him Peter therefore went forth, and the other disciple, and they went toward the tomb And they ran both together and the other disciple outran Peter, and came first to the tomb, and stooping and looking in, he seeth the linen cloths lying, yet entered he not in Simon Peter therefore also cometh, following him, and entered into the tomb, and he beholdeth the linen cloths lying, and the napkin, that was upon his head, not lying with the linen cloths, but rolled up in a place by itself Then entered in therefore the other disciple also, which came first to the tomb, and he saw, and believed For as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the dead So the disciples went away again unto their own home But Mary was standing without at the tomb weeping so as she wept, she stooped and looked into the tomb, and she beholdeth two angels in white sitting, one at the head, and one at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him When she had thus said she turned herself back, and beholdeth Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou whom seekest thou? She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, Sir, if thou hast borne him hence tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away Jesus saith unto her Mary She turneth herself and saith unto him in Hebrew, Rabboni which is to say, Master Jesus saith to her, Touch me not for I am not yet ascended unto the Father but go unto my brethren, and say to them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father and my God and your God Mary Magdalene cometh and telleth the disciples, I have seen the Lord and that he had said these things unto her

FROM THE CHURCHES

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Rev H K Hines, editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, has gone to New York and Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the general missionary and church extension committees occurring respectively November 3 and 11

The Congregational association of Yakima valley will have a two days' meeting at North Yakima November 10 and 11 Rev Dawson will be assisted by Dr G H Atkinson of Portland, Rev N F Cobleigh, of Walla Walla, and Rev F W Dixon

Recently the prime minister of Siam and his sons and some young women visited the Presbyterian chapel at Petchaburi He sat grave and silent through the service, including a sermon on the divinity of Christ, smoking cigarettes and chewing betel The women were intensely interested

A Buddhist temple, near Osaka, Japan, has been opened a number of times to Christian preaching, the Buddhist priest himself gathering the congregation There is said to be a growing skepticism among the priests. The son of a Shinto priest in the same society is a candidate for baptism

Statistics at the last Southern Baptist convention reported 150,000 baptisms the past year at home and abroad Of the 14,000 Baptist associations more than 13,000 belong to the United States Baptists at home and abroad contributed $9,000,000, of which amount the Baptists of America contributed over $7,000,000

The Congregational Union has gone so far in its negotiations for a union with the Freewill Baptists as to appoint a committee to report a plan It had previously passed resolutions favoring the project, provided the union could take place "in a manner which would preserve the truth and allow a broad charity in non essentials"

On last Sunday the Congregational church of White river dedicated their new house of worship, which has just been completed at Christopher station, on the Puget Sound Shore Line railway, at a cost of $1250 The building is in dimensions 28x40 feet, beside the additions for the pulpit, rostrum and vestibule It has sixteen feet posts and the ceiling finished partly into the roof, making a high, airy audience room The pastor is Rev O L Fowler

Germany has at the present day no small part of the missionary work of the world There are twelve German societies laboring in India, China, Africa, the East Indies, Australia and Palestine They are represented by 517 missionaries at 312 stations, are employing 2,380 native agents, and have in charge 103,075 native Christians Of these 72,000 are communicants, while 40,613 children are taught in their 730 schools The total contributions of these societies last year were $1,276,800

CATHOLIC CHURCH NOTES

Yesterday being the vigil of the Feast of All Saints, was a day of strict fast and abstinence

Rev Father Simon of Tulalip agency, who has been in poor health for a long time, is making very slow but sure progress towards recovery

To-morrow is the feast of All Saints and a holy day of obligation Masses will be offered up in the different churches as usual on holy days Tuesday will be All Souls' day

The Young Ladies' society of Cathedral parish have taken steps to present the juvenile operetta of the "Three Kittens" The object of the entertainment is to furnish a banner, medals and other supplies for the society

J W Virtue, Esq, of Baker City, has generously presented to St. Michael's college of this city the fine collection of gold, silver and other ores from Baker county which was on exhibition at the late Mechanics' fair

Rt. Rev Bishop Junger visited Uniontown last week and was received on the way thither by a deputation of citizens on horseback, and on his arrival by a military salute. Confirmation was administered to a large class. The church at Uniontown was unable to contain half the number who attended on the occasion.

Catholic Sentinel The feast of All Saints day, which is celebrated on the 1st of November, falls this year on Monday As the church never prescribes any fasting or abstinence on a Sunday, the vigil, which always precedes the most solemn feasts of the ecclesiastical year among which is all Saints, therefore kept this year on Saturday. The church celebrates every day of the year the feast of some saint, but as there are infinitely more saints than days in the calendar, a solemn feast in honor of all the saints has been appointed by the church to be annually celebrated on the 1st day of November The 2d day of November is set apart by the church for the commemoration of all souls Let us on that day, and in fact all days of the year, remember the poor suffering souls in purgatory, who are perhaps persons near and dear to us, and who from their place of suffering cry unto us "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord has touched me"

On the evening of October 22, his grace Most Rev Archbishop Gross, accompanied by Very Rev J J Fierens, V. G., and Rev. L Verhaag, met a large number of the Catholics at Albina in order to take steps towards building a new church in that place Six hundred dollars was subscribed that night and steps were taken that will insure a church for the people of that place at no distant day

A PSALM IN VERSE

As pants the heart for cooling streams
When heated in the chase
So longs my soul, Oh God, for Thee
And Thy refreshing grace

For Thee, my God, the living God!
My thirsty soul doth pine
Oh when shall I behold Thy face,
In majesty divine?

I sigh whene'er my musing thoughts
Those happy days present
When I with crowds of pious friends
Thy temple did frequent

When I advanced with songs of praise
My solemn vows to pay
And led the joyful sacred throng
That kept the festal day

But now my soul's cast down, Oh God
Yet I think on Zion still
From Jordan's banks from Hermon's heights
And Mizar's lowly hill

And when Thy presence, Lord of life,
Has once dispelled this storm
To Thee I'll grateful anthems sing
And all my vows perform

CITY PULPITS.

Advent Christian Mission—Regular services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Everybody cordially invited

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets Service at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday school 9 45 A M

St. Matthew's Mission chapel corner First and Caruthers streets Sunday services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sunday-school at [illegible] 30 A M

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev T L Eliot minister—Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M The seats are always free and the public cordially invited.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets, Wm R Stevenson, pastor Services at 11 A. M and 7 30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 30 P M. A cordial invitation to all

St Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.—Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday at 11 A M. and at 4 P M Sunday school at 10 Seats free.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 30 P M Services by the Rev E J Thompson, of Albany, Oregon Sabbath school at 12.30 o'clock All are cordially invited

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay—Services at 11 A M. and 7 30 P M Sunday school at 9 30 A. M Preaching by the pastor, Rev A. Schlenk The public are cordially invited to attend these services.

Mariners' church, corner Third and D streets—Bethel services every Sunday evening at 7 30 Short talks by interesting speakers, and good singing Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 30 All services in charge of W S. Fletcher. All welcome free to all.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Third streets, Dr. Lindsley pastor—Sunday school as usual at 9 45 Morning preaching at 11 A M by Rev D O Ghormley, and at 7 30 P M by Rev. P C Carnahan of Bridgewater, Penn All are cordially invited.

Y M C A hall corner First and Salmon Young men's Bible class, 9 30 to 10.30 A M. The Rev J Q A. Henry will give a special address to young men at 4 o'clock Subject "The Languid and Limp Young Man" Good singing by male choir All are cordially invited

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal church—Public preaching by the pastor, Rev F M. Muleneaux, at 11 A M and at 7 30 P M Sunday school in the lecture room immediately following the morning service The public are cordially welcomed to all the services of the church

Grace M E church, corner Taylor and Eleventh street, Rev E W. Caswell, pastor—Anniversary exercises at 11 A M Sermon by the pastor At 7 30 P M A Good Tidings service and Harvest exercise will be given by the church and Sunday school Sunday school at 12 15 P M prayer service Thursday evening at 7 30 seats free ushers in attendance

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets Rev J. Q A. Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Morning theme "Repentance and Resurrection" Evening subject "Faith and Fashion," third in the series of "Sermons from the Streets" Baptism in the evening Sunday school at 1 30 P M All services are open to the public all seats free and all strangers welcome

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. I D Driver, pastor—Services both morning and evening at 11 and 7 30 o'clock as usual Sabbath school meets at 1 30 o'clock

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens' addition, Rev C C Poling, pastor Services at the usual hours both morning and evening Sabbath school meets at 10 A M

Mizpah chapel, Tibbitts addition Rev D O Ghormley will preach at 3 P M Sabbath school meets at 2 30 P M Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock Strangers invited

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Services at the usual hour both morning and evening Rev J W Daniels, of Marshall, Iowa, will preach at both services Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock as usual

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev John W Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 o'clock A M, and in the evening at 7 o'clock as usual Sunday school meets at 9 45 o'clock Regular service on Friday evening at 7 30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor—Services as usual at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 12 30 o'clock Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 30 o'clock All are invited

Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev Daniel Staver pastor—Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Subject for morning discourse "The Resurrection of Christ and the Consequent Duties of Believers" In the evening there will be a foreign missionary meeting under the auspices of the missionary committee of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock

PRESS PITH.

There is nothing new this season in bride's or wedding cake It still rivals lead, and is guaranteed to be as efficacious for nightmare as ever

They charge $3 for hiring out a dress suit in Boston Here the charge is only $1 Style comes cheaper here, it seems, than elsewhere Baltimore is a great city —Baltimore American

Mr Swellington Jones—"Really, my dear, you owe it to your friends to get a new dress suit" Mr Swellington Jones—"Well, if I do, I shall have to owe it to my tailor"—Harper's Weekly

Women do not swear, but the profanest man in America would give $5 if he could imitate the expression of a good woman when she hits her thumb with the hammer and says "Mercy on me"—Burdette

It is said that Fair Haven oysters have been damaged to the extent of $200,000 by the cool rains that fell in July If oysters don't know enough to go in when it rains they must expect to be damaged—Boston Post.

Banker's wife—My husband says you have recommended change of scene and climate Doctor—Yes, he should go South this winter "Won't the climate of Canada do?" "No, he must go South, not North" "O dear! I must wear my old sealskin another season."—Omaha World

Uncle Sam—"Under what terms did you surrender?" Geronimo—"I only asked a free pass to Florida." "Ho! ho! You were afraid to demand transportation in a palace car?" "Yes" "I am glad you savages begin to realize the vast power of the United States government You did not dare ask that much, did you?" "No I was afraid of the porter"—Omaha World

It has become so uncertain whether a person's will can be enforced without a disgraceful squabble in the courts before the flowers on the coffin have withered that perhaps the legislature would be found ripe for favorably receiving a plan to provide for the probating of wills before the testator's death should a well-framed bill be introduced —Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A prominent Unitarian minister of Boston who had an appointment to perform a marriage in his church Wednesday forgot the matter and failed to put in an appearance at the hour for the ceremony Messengers were sent for him, but without avail, and an orthodox substitute was finally secured to tie the knot after a tedious wait by the bridal party and a church full of people.—Springfield Republican.

BRITISH MAGAZINES.

The Cream of Good Things of Current Literature

First Performance of "School for Scandal" in 1777—Early Newspaper Sketches—Sensible Women Wanted—Home of Ananias.

A GREAT FIRST PERFORMANCE.

At length the evening of May 8, 1777, the date fixed for the first performance of "The School for Scandal" arrived. The doors of Drury-Lane playhouse opened at 5 30 o'clock, and before an hour passed "a brilliant and crowded audience," to borrow a phrase from the *Public Advertiser*, had assembled. In due time, the curtain rising, King came forward to speak Garrick's prologue, which, with much pleasantry, "adverted to the title of the play and shot an arrow of pointed satire at the too general proneness to detraction observable in the daily and evening papers" Then the comedy began, and a play of wit, exchange of repartee, and charm of diction flashed on the hearers with surprise and delight. "The loudest testimonies of applause," the London *Evening Post* of the following day states "greeted the comedy between every act," and the *Daily Advertiser* adds "It was received with the highest marks of universal approbation" The full force of enthusiastic approval was reserved for the screen scene in the fourth act, which, according to the *Public Advertiser*, "produced a burst of applause beyond anything ever heard perhaps in a theater" A further testimony of the sensation this scene caused is recorded by Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, in his "Life and Times" On this night he was returning from Lincoln's Inn about 9 o'clock, "and passing through the pit passage from Vinegar Yard to Bridges street,' he writes, 'I heard such a tremendous noise over my head, that, fearing the theater was proceeding to fall about it, I ran for my life, but found the next morning that the noise did not arise from the falling of the house, but from the falling of the screen in the fourth act, so violent and so tumultuous were the applause and laughter' Owing to frequent rehearsals and the care exercised by Sheridan the acting on the first night was unusually good and largely helped to secure success for the play Mrs Abington as Lady Teazle exhibited grace and vivacity Smith's playing of Charles Surface and King's representation of Sir Peter Teazle were pronounced admirable The remainder of the company were almost equally excellent. "To my great surprise," writes Horace Walpole, who witnessed it some nights later, "there were more parts performed admirably in this comedy than I almost ever saw in any play"—*All the Year Round*

EARLY NEWSPAPER SKETCHES.

During the terrible contests of the parliamentary war it is scarcely to be expected that we should find in the press a means of facilitating the sale of goods or a vehicle for offering rewards for missing property, it is accordingly in the comparatively breathing time of the commonwealth that people appear first to have discovered in newspapers a means for making known their wants. In journals of commonwealth days, however, the heading "Advertisements" constantly appears, and onward to the era of the restoration publications bearing upon topics of current dispute are found commonly advertised A sample of such are the following "Gospel Marrow," "A Few Sighs from Hell or, the Groans of a Damned Soul," "Michael Opposing the Dragon or, a Fiery Dart Struck Through the Kingdom of the Serpent," etc. As to the appearance of the first of the great family of advertisements there has been no little dispute It is said, however, to be contained in "Perfect Occurrences of Every Day's Journal in Parliament and other Moderate Intelligence, Friday, April 2, 1647," bringing to notice "a book applauded by the clergy of England, called 'The Divine Right of Church Government,' collected by sundry eminent ministers in the city of London" Booksellers, it would seem, were especially eager to avail themselves of the new means of attracting attention, and a new work by the author of "Paradise Lost," (which, however, had not as yet appeared,) is thus announced, September, 1659, in "Mercurius Politicus" "Considerations touching the likeliest means to remove hirelings out of the church, wherein is also discussed of tithes, church fees, church revenues, and whether any maintenance of ministers can be settled by law The author J. M. Sold by Livewell Chapman at the Crown, Pope's head alley" A year previous a new and strange drink had been thus announced "That excellent and by all physicians approved China drink, called by the Chineans Tcha, by other nations Tay, alias Tee, is sold at the Sultan's head, Cophee House, in Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London.' It has been asserted that Lords Arlington and Ossory were the first to introduce tea into this country from Holland in 1666, when it was sold for 60s per pound, but there's evidence to show that a duty of 18d per gallon had been levied on tea made for sale by act of parliament in 1660, and Pepys tells us (Sept 25, 1660,) how he sent for a cup of tea—a China drink, of which he had never drunk before —*Longman's Magazine*

WANTED, SENSIBLE WOMEN

Specialized education does not necessarily create companionable nor even sensible women, else, by parity of reasoning, would all professional men be personally charming and delightful, which undoubtedly they all are not A girl may be a sound Grecian, a brilliant mathematician, a sharp critic, a faultless grammarian, yet be wanting in all that personal tact and temper, clear observation, ready sympathy and noble self control which make a companionable wife and a valuable mother Nor is unprofessional or unspecialized instruction necessarily synonymous with idleness and ignorance while a good all round education is likely to prove more serviceable in the home and in society than one or two supreme accomplishments Many of us make the mistake of confounding education with acquirements, and of running together mental development and intellectual specialization The women of whom we are most proud in our own history were not remarkable for special intellectual acquirements so much as for general character and the harmonious working of will and morality The Lady Fanshawes and Elizabeth Frys, the Mary Carpenters and Florence Nightingales, whose names are practically immortal, were not noted for their learning, but they were none the less women whose mark in history is indelible, and the good they did lives after them and will never die And taking one of the at least partially learned ladies of the past—is it her Latinity and her bookishness that we admire so much in Lady Jane Gray? or is it her modesty, her gentleness, her saintly patience, her devotion—in a word, is it her education or her character—the intellectual philosopher or the sweet and lovely and noble woman —*The Fortnightly Review*.

ANANIAS, AND WHERE HE IS FOUND

Among Asiatics lying is a sign of culture and polite breeding In Africa the natives are not yet sufficiently civilized to have any definite notions on the subject. They are on the lowest possible level. They lie or not according as they think it is to their advantage or the reverse Rum and religion, bibles and bayonets, have yet to do a great work before the poor African can rise to the dignity of forming a definite policy on the matter The Australians lean to the American side. In Europe Ananias is branded as a bad man in America he is a funny man In Asia, were he known, he would be canonized as the polished man while in Africa he is neither better nor worse than any other man—he is the mere average mortal, he drifts with the tide of events, and is not worth making an occasional fetich of. On the whole, the career of Ananias must be considered a failure Where he is known he is not respected, and where he might be respected he is not known In Sunday-schools and in the pages of tracts he points a moral but the position is inadequate to the desires of a true ambition, or the requirements of a discriminating philosophy To sporting journals and to the entire American press he is invaluable, but this is unfeeling, thankless ground He merely represents a "record," which no one is desirous to break Not a man of those who cite him regards him with gratitude, not to speak of honest esteem —*The Saturday Review*

SPANISH GALLEONS

The need of greater passenger accommodation, due to the development of American colonization, caused the Spanish shipbuilders to load the decks with towering forecastle and poop structures, each containing two or three tiers of cabins, instead of meeting the new demand by planning ships adapted to different conditions than had before obtained. Thus at each extremity of the vessel was a topheavy fabric having a hight equal to nearly a fourth of her length, and rendering it dangerous to carry even the lower canvas in a fresh breeze, while the sides "tumbled home," as sailors term it,—that is to say, inclined inward toward each other as they rose, so that the greatest breadth was below the water-line, the least on the upper deck. Round-bowed and square-sterned, steering badly and commonly overloaded with cargo, the rate of progression was, under the most favorable [illegible] twenty-five [illegible] about fifteen days [illegible] most perilous [illegible] that from the [illegible] from the western [illegible] life of a Spanish ship [illegible] caped the perils of [illegible] vessel being considered [illegible] vice after, at the most [illegible] America. This [illegible] method of sheathing [illegible] the sides under water [illegible] the attacks of worms [illegible] fects in planning [illegible] 400 tons burden, the [illegible] lowed a keel length of [illegible] more than that [illegible] only 150 tons. The [illegible] being some ninety feet [illegible] bow timbers in addition [illegible] tively immense [illegible] vessel to pitch and [illegible] frequently opened [illegible] short to ride on two or [illegible] so lessen the [illegible] The rule was that the [illegible] same length as the keel [illegible] of the upper deck [illegible] sprit being each sixty feet [illegible] were two or three [illegible] the lower ones [illegible] "tops" forty or fifty [illegible] ence, which in action [illegible] teers. The traveler in the [illegible] some of the Spanish [illegible] the Philippines may still [illegible] the massive tops, and the [illegible] fitted ports a curious survival [illegible] tures of the ancient galleon.—[illegible] *Magazine*.

HOW MANUFACTURED GOODS [illegible]

The length of credit given [illegible] goods depends on the time [illegible] take to go from the hands of [illegible] into the hands of the consumer [illegible] example, are shorter in the grocery [illegible] dry goods trade, because a stock of [illegible] much more rapidly bought [illegible] dry goods. Now, the time [illegible] from producer to consumer [illegible] been immensely shortened [illegible] by the improvements made in all [illegible] of communication, and long [illegible] fore become less necessary [illegible] and, in fact, even in [illegible] cash payments—an [illegible] formerly open, but [illegible] grown more and more [illegible] sul Shaw, of Manchester [illegible] is much less extensively [illegible] and in retail transactions [illegible] twelve years ago. In wholesale [illegible] credits have been shortened [illegible] ments are much more frequent [illegible] to be. Then, again, the amount of [illegible] change drawn against produce [illegible] transferred to buyers [illegible] ten years ago. This fact is [illegible] by the well known [illegible] the London discount market [illegible] three or four years." The [illegible] Mr Shaw offers of this [illegible] conviction on the part of manufacturers that modern trade [illegible] tutions that it is impossible [illegible] business calculations [illegible] long credit, and that [illegible] pends on the adoption of [illegible] of cash payments. But [illegible] ways been known to be [illegible] ger has never proved [illegible] *John Rae in the Contemporary Review*.

ONCE WITH DAPHNE

I with Daphne used to [illegible]
Where the rushes [illegible]
On still mornings [illegible]
We forsook the haunts of [illegible]
For the cool and [illegible]
Where the murmured [illegible]
Round her waist [illegible]
Her bright [illegible]
That black tangle of her [illegible]
That unwinding [illegible]
Half her shoulder's [illegible]
Back she turned her [illegible]
And with murmured [illegible]
Down cool dew baths [illegible]
Flight again and hastened [illegible]
To a valley dusk and [illegible]
And so strange we heard [illegible]
Our old footsteps [illegible]
And so dim that [illegible]
Seemed a shadow in the [illegible]
And so still the wind [illegible]
Blowing on the back of [illegible]
And the woodland [illegible]
Something sounding [illegible]
There her voice [illegible]
When, betimes, [illegible]
And that whispered [illegible]
Drowned the woodland [illegible]
Drowned th' elusive [illegible]
Of the babbling, hidden [illegible]
Drowned the ghosts of [illegible]
For the vibrant leaf [illegible]
Ah how little wise [illegible]
Where we happy [illegible]
L. FRANK [illegible]
—*The Century Magazine*.

THE HOTELS

ESMOND.

M A Church, Milton, Mass
Jos Leighton, w&c, Miles
L G Read, do
H Gemmell, Shoshone
P C Retzler, Salem
S Davis, New York
W H Lewis Woodburn
G W Prosser Oswego
S R Wilkes, San Jose

HOLTON.

J W Hampton, Los Angl
J F McNaught, Seattle
A J Hansen, do
G C Mastick, Cleveland
Geo Herbert, Dallas
A N Hamilton, Union
S A Harrol, do
F A Abernethy, Salem
R W Hill, do
F Will, Aurora

[illegible]

Jas O'Brien, Tacoma
Miss M Gray, Salem
W H Dunlway, Chehalis
I d McLaflin, Oakland, Cal
F M Smith, Salem
M Upper & wf, Tacoma
A J Morris, do
C W Booten, Reno
W A Fernald, S F
F P Colby & wf, S F
C L Spoor Yreka, Cal
A F Webber, S F
I N Punk, Seattle

ST. CHARLES.

C E Edwards &w, St Paul
C Ortez San Francisco
Mrs S Thrape, do
Mrs Albertson, do
F Fabre, jr, do
Mrs S Harris, do
F C Mendenhall, do
G E Brown, do
J G Conway, do
S Udagara, do
E D Brooks, Skomock
S F Burr, Sumner
J Thompson, Coquille
W J Pearson, do
F A Wariner, Salem
DeLucca & wf, Lewiston
Miss Watson, Arlington
Blackman & wf, S Lake
N N Mattock, Silverton
Mrs Berry, Seattle
Miss Freeman, do

INTERNATIONAL.

D Toothman, Missouri
H Baily, Denver
F Taick Monona, Iowa
C Walen, The Dalles
Wm Furlong, Hunter'sPt
A Cook, Newburg
G Halbrans, Cascades
I Edburg, Oregon City
J Furgeson, do
J Calves, Hastley, Minn
S Nicholls, The Dalles
F Thasson, do
I Janes, do
C E Myers, Syracuse, NY
G Thompson, Ellnsbr, WT
W Hack, do
W Faley, Eugene
R S Bards, Colorado
F Hurst, Lincoln
W Dodd, Appleton
J B Janes, Olex, Or
S I Hemt, Pendleton

QUIMBY.

A M Collins, Hillsboro
G Denoil, Dayton
H Hamilton, ForestGrove
Mrs H Hamilton, do
Etta Hamilton, do
Hattie Hamilton, do
E Fleesher, Tacoma
John McClurg, do
J B Blaney, do
B T Lowell, Eugene City
Mrs K Everett, Salem
M Roberts, do
J F Morgan, do
John A Fisher, San Fran
R H Northcott, do
S L Smith, do
S L Klinglesmith, do
George Bush, do
J F Leate, do
John Haller, do
B Greenwell, do
Frank Walters, do
F R Harris, do
G W Colcord, do
Mrs G W Colcord, do
Ed Shaw, do
Mrs Cushinghouse, do
W W Wallace, do
T R Brooks, do

How to [illegible]

The receipt is simple [illegible] lent cold, and [illegible] lish surgeon [illegible] a cough. [illegible]

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

W M PRAED

My mother's grave, my mother's grave
Oh! dreamless is her slumber there
And drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair
Yea! love is dead, and memory faded
But when the dew is on the brake
And silence sleeps on earth and sea
And mourners weep and ghosts awake
Oh! then she cometh back to me
In her cold beauty darkly shaded.

I cannot guess her face or form
But what to me is form or face
I do not ask the weary worm
To give me back each buried grace
Of glistening eyes or trailing tresses!
I only feel that she is here
And that we meet and that we part
And that I drink within mine ear
And that I clasp around my heart,
Her sweet still voice and soft caresses

Not in the waking thought by day
Not in the sightless dream by night
Do the mild tones and glances play
Of her who was my cradle's light!
But in some twilight of calm weather
She glides by fancy dimly wrought
A glittering cloud, a darkling beam
With all the quiet of a thought
And all the passion of a dream
Linked in a golden spell together

"THE WILSON LARIAT."

PATIENCE STAPLETON [illegible] THE [illegible] MAJOR'S CHRISTMAS [illegible] ETC

PART II—CONCLUDED

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

"Begging your pardon miss" he says, "that ain't no beast to boast of [illegible] and [illegible] throwed you, and I'll be bound you made of [illegible] too"

"I did Now go on I could hear you [illegible] all night, but it's cruel to catch [illegible] wild free horses from their homes"

"It is mean [illegible]—" he said thought [illegible] "and they have a hard fight for it cold [illegible] starvation in winter drought and heat [illegible] summer, and in the fall when they are at [illegible] best, proud and fine to be took by me [illegible] just square How it went against [illegible] to get Thunder there I'd followed the [illegible] of a herd for a long spell—it was dry [illegible] I knowed just where they'd go for [illegible] Fellers like him there (after [illegible] hesitation) generally is boss of a [illegible] of mares there may be stray horses by [illegible] but the best hoss is leading the [illegible] you can bank on that and he keeps [illegible] too It's fun to see horses fight [illegible] I see the herd ahead and set out on a [illegible] I had to catch a mare or two I [illegible] it wouldn't be no use to try for the [illegible] though I've got several of the lone [illegible] at times, but if you'd believe it that [illegible] feller scented me He come back [illegible] the mares in a scared huddle, and [illegible] out to give me battle [illegible] a square fight and I [illegible] too I was [illegible] first human he had ever seen I hated [illegible] for it seemed I was fighting mean with [illegible] weapons than he had, but it was life [illegible] death, and I caught him with the [illegible] when he was studying me curious [illegible] I throwed him nigh choked him and [illegible] was mine The mares cleared out like [illegible] blowing in the wind but the black [illegible] never stirred he knowed he was beat [illegible] hoss to train I ever see best hoss to [illegible] in the country and as honest a hoss as [illegible] was made I'd give a heap to know [illegible] he come from

"I see them [illegible] she cried [illegible] her [illegible] and looking up into his face not [illegible] to note his fierce dark eyes that [illegible] now with a strange fire the wild [illegible] glorious things knowing no master, [illegible] none Roaming over endless plains [illegible] hidden creeks where the very sands [illegible] gold galloping through the deep moun[illegible] canyons—over territory that no one [illegible] ever knew! Tormented by hunger [illegible] cold but always free liberty their [illegible] birthright"

"That's all very pretty Eliza Jane" says [illegible] getting up but that red streak there [illegible] dawn and we've got to get home"

He saddled our horses without a word

"Lend mine up to a stump" says I which [illegible] did, pushing the mule sideways which [illegible] ornery generally Me on he turned to [illegible]

"Let me show you" she says "Your hand [illegible] I put my foot in it my hand on my [illegible] One two three I'm up

"Gosh, but that's mighty cute done" he [illegible]

She laughed and thanked him and we rid [illegible] she waving her hand good bye which [illegible] me to believe all good looking women [illegible] no more help flirting than sleeping [illegible] they're tired He'd pointed out the [illegible] and we got home all right

"That was Wild Hoss Bill" she whis[illegible] when we was in town

"Yes," says I

"I'd give the world" she cried [illegible]

"That?" says I "What?"

"You know that [illegible]"

"Lie!" cries I [illegible]

[illegible]

"Your editor the boss baker of this [illegible] been here," roars Wild Hoss Bill, the most favorable circumstances, not more than twenty five leagues a day. Therefore [illegible] about fifteen days were required for the [illegible] most perilous stage of the homeward [illegible] that from the Azores, distant only [illegible] from the western coast of Portugal. The [illegible] life of a Spanish ship was short, even if she escaped the perils of weather and [illegible] vessel being considered fit for further service after, at the most, four voyages to [illegible] America. This was partly due to no [illegible] method of sheathing being known by which the sides under water could be protected from the attacks of worms, and in part to radical defects in planning and construction. A galleon of 400 tons burden, the average size, would have allowed a keel length of sixty-eight feet, [illegible] more than that given to an English [illegible] of only 150 tons. The length of the [illegible] being some ninety feet, with huge [illegible] bow timbers in addition, the effect of the relatively immense superstructure was to cause the vessel to pitch and strain to an extent that frequently opened the seams, the keel being too short to ride on two or more waves at once, so lessen the abruptness of her [illegible]. The rule was that the foremast should be the same length as the keel, and the mainmast that of the upper deck, the mizzenmast and bowsprit being each sixty feet long. On each mast were two or three yards, and the lower ones were large [illegible] "tops" forty or fifty feet in circumference, which in action were filled with musketeers. The traveler in the East who meets with some of the Spanish built steamers trading to the Philippines may still see in the heavy [illegible], the massive tops, and the old fashioned [illegible] fitted ports a curious survival of some of the features of the ancient galleon.—*The Gentleman's M[illegible]*

HOW MANUFACTURED GOODS ARE SOLD.

The length of credit given for manufactured goods depends on the time the goods take to go from the hands of the manufacturer into the hands of the consumer. Credits, for example, are shorter in the grocery than in the dry goods trade, because a stock of groceries is much more rapidly bought up than a stock of dry goods. Now, the time occupied in passing from producer to consumer has been immensely shortened for almost all goods by the improvements made in all kinds of means of communication, and long credits have therefore become less necessary than they were; and, in fact, even in wholesale business cash payments—an alternative formerly open, but rarely adopted—have grown more and more common. "Credit," says Consul Shaw, of Manchester, "is much less extensively used both in wholesale and in retail transactions than it was ten or twelve years ago. In wholesale business the credits have been shortened, and prompt payments are much more frequent than they used to be. Then, again, the amount of bills of exchange drawn against produce or manufactures transferred to buyers is much less than it was ten years ago. This fact is strikingly illustrated by the well known scarcity of 'trade bills' in the London discount market during the past three or four years." The only explanation Mr Shaw offers of this tendency is a growing conviction on the part of merchants and manufactures that modern trade is so subject to fluctuations that it is impossible to make wise business calculations under a system of long credit, and that permanent prosperity depends on the adoption of shorter terms or of cash payments. But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual deterrent.—*John Ra[illegible] in the Contemporary Review.*

ONCE WITH DAPHNE.

I with Daphne used to meet
Where the rushes belied our feet
On still mornings. Straightway, then
We forsook the haunts of men
For the cool and secret glooms
Where the unsunned laurel blooms.
I found her waist she deftly drew
Her bright fawnskin, and laughed through
That black tangle of her hair,
That unwinding but left bare
Half her shoulder's gleaming grace.
Back she turned her perfect face,
And with murmured laughter shook
Down cool dew baths. Straight we took
Flight again and hastened on
To a valley dusk and wan,
And so strange we heard anew
[illegible] footsteps running through
And so dim that each one's face
Seemed a shadow in the place.
[illegible] so still the wind was heard
[illegible] wing on the beak of bird,
And the woodland noises seemed
[illegible] thing soundless that we dreamed.
There her voice was like a flame
When betimes she spoke my name,
And that whispered speech of hers
Drowned the woodland choristers,
Drowned the elusive murmuring
Of the babbling hidden spring;
[illegible] owned the ghosts of winds a-search
For the vibrant leaf of birch.
[illegible] how little wise men know
Where we happy dreamers go!
L. FRANK TOOKER.

—*The Century Magazine*

THE HOTELS.

ESMOND

M A Church Milton Mass
J [illegible] Miles
I C Reed do
H Connell Shoshone
P C Hertzler Salem
S D [illegible] New York
W H Lewis Woodburn
C W [illegible] Oswego
S R Wikes San Jose
D W Morrison, w & [illegible]
North Yakima
C C Wood, St Paul
Carl Schmidt, San [illegible]
Alex Stain, do
O C Millersw, do
Mal McCrea, w & d, do
E J Thompson, Albany

HOLTON

J W Hampton Los Angl
J F McN[illegible] Seattle
A J Harris do
C Mastick Cleveland
F Herbert Fallas
A N Hamilton Union
S A Harrel do
F A Abernethy Salem
R W Hill do
F W I Aurora
C E Meyer, Chicago
M A Rothschild, San Fra[illegible]
C E Broad,
Dan Ross,
T J Wilson
A D Haskell,
S J Brooks,
J B Wrangham, Sheffield
F Riley San Jose
S Parson do

MERCHANT.

Jas O Prim Tacoma
Miss M Cray Salem
W H Dunlway Chehalis
Ed McLaflin Oaklnd Cal
F M Smith Salem
M Cutter & wf Tacoma
A I Morris do
C W Tooten Reno
W A Fernald S F
F I Collis & wf S F
F S[illegible] Yreka Cal
A F Wilber S F
F N Funk Seattle
B J Fisher, Dalles
M Field & wf, Dallas
G W Cushing, St Paul
J D Hackett, John Day
Mrs D Dustin, Gilliam
J E Goldsmith, St Paul
M Ingalls, Minneapolis
O A Gove & dr, Salem
W Ellis, S F
W A Brunaker, Oakland
H F Sloan, Corvallis
J F Dewey & wf, London
A Doyle, Victoria

ST CHARLES.

F Edwards & wf St Paul
Orteg Stin Francisco
Mrs S Thrap do
Mrs Albertson do
F Fabre jr do
Mrs S Harris do
F C Mendenhall do
J Brown do
C Conway do
Ed gars do
F D Brooks Skomock
S P Furr Sumner
Thompson Coquille
J Fears do
J A Warlner Salem
Green & wf Lewiston
Miss Watson Arlington
[illegible] & wf S Lake
N Mattock Silverton
Mrs Berry Seattle
Miss Freeman do
C A Penny & wf, S[illegible]
J W Hume, Coquille
J Clinton & wf, S[illegible]
Miss N Clinton,
C H Page, Astoria
F J Taylor, do
C R Monson, do
F Wiles Corvallis
C C McCoy, Walla Walla
J F Lane, Victoria
J R James, Centerville
H Deitz, Albany
G Millican Eugene
D Wennerberg [illegible]
R H Smith, Grants
Mrs M Jones, Dalles
Mrs A Smith, do
J S Benson, Spokane
J Ellis, East Oakland
Mrs J Wise, Victoria
Miss Wise, do

INTERNATIONAL.

D Tochman Missouri
H Bally Denver
Tatck M[illegible] Iowa
C Walen The Dalles
Wm F Irving Hunter s Pt
A Cook Newburg
Halbrans Cascades
Edberg Oregon City
J Ferguson do
Calves Hastley Minn
S Nichols The Dalles
H Thassot do
J Jares do
F Myers Syracuse N Y
Thompson Finsbg W T
W Hack do
W Faley Eugene
H Harris Colorado
[illegible] Lincoln
W Dodd Appleton
R Jan[illegible] Or
S I Heint Pendleton
B J Haskman, [illegible]
atta, Dakota
W S Cawles, [illegible]
A M Carnel, Tacoma
A D Sweet, do
J L Schursles, do
G Hilsen, Astoria
W Evans, do
P Sampson, do
J Larson, do
N Hams, do
S Dahle, [illegible]
S F Parker, Scappoose
E Davis, Freeport
J Anderson, Hood River
A Harnel, St Paul
J F Wilson, [illegible]
A Jacobson, [illegible]
J Jacobson, Iowa
Mrs L Myers, Tacoma
A Thayer, do
S Francis

QUIMBY

A M C[illegible] Hillsboro
Del [illegible] Layton
Hamilton Forest Grove
Mrs R Hamilton do
Ida Hamilton do
Hattie Hamilton do
[illegible] Tacoma
[illegible] McElling do
B I [illegible] do
R I Powell Eugene City
Mrs K Everett Salem
M Roberts do
F Mc[illegible] do
[illegible] Foster San Fran
H North[illegible] do
I Smith do
J Klingensmith do
George P[illegible] do
F Leate do
[illegible] Haver do
[illegible] Greenwell do
Frank Walters do
R Harris do
W Colcord do
Mrs G W Colcord do
J Shaw do
Mrs Cushinghouse do
W Wallace do
R Brooks do
Mrs K Kline, St Paul
J B Wright, Riverside
Mrs J B Wright, do
C S Sampson, Kansas
M Donohoe, Helena
J D Kribel, Walla Walla
J W Jones, do
David Phillips, do
G B Jackson, New [illegible]
M J Gedlean
James Christie, do
Geo R Dunlap, do
P W Taylor, Tacoma
Chas B Eaton, Wilbur
Mrs C B Eaton, do
Harry Firth, Arlington
B Tuttle
Ole Bristoe, Wisconsin
Thomas Gibson, do
T H Windham, Arlington
J F Adams
T R Roberts
F M Roberts, Roseburg
J M Eads, [illegible]
Mrs W M Eckler, San Francisco
Ben Balson, do
John Stanton, do
A R Rose

How to Shorten Life.

The receipt is simple. You have only to take a [illegible] cold, and neglect it. Abernethy, the great [illegible] surgeon asked a lady who told him she only had a cough: "What would you have? The plague?" Beware of "only coughs." The worst cases can, however, be cured by DR WM HALL'S BALSAM for the LUNGS. In Whooping Cough and Croup it immediately allays irritation, and is sure to prevent a fatal termination of the disease. Sold by druggists.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

[illegible] W. M. FRAZER.

[illegible] mother's grave, my mother's grave
[illegible] is her slumber there.
[illegible] the heathers wave
[illegible] that was so chaste and fair
[illegible] dead, and memory faded!
[illegible] the dew is on the brake,
[illegible] sleeps on earth and sea
[illegible] wake, and ghosts awake
[illegible] cometh back to me,
[illegible] beauty darkly shaded!

[illegible] her face or form,
[illegible] to me is form or face?
[illegible] the weary worm
[illegible] each buried grace,
[illegible] eyes or trailing tresses!
[illegible] that she is here,
[illegible] meet, and that we part
[illegible] within mine ear,
[illegible] I clasp around my heart,
[illegible] still voice, and soft caresses!

[illegible] waking thought by day,
[illegible] sightless dream by night,
[illegible] and glances play
[illegible] was my cradle's light!
[illegible] twilight of calm weather
[illegible] by fancy dimly wrought
[illegible] cloud, a darkling beam
[illegible] the quiet of a thought
[illegible] the passion of a dream
[illegible] a golden spell together

"THE WILSON LARIAT."

BY [illegible] STAPLETON, AUTHOR OF "THE MAJOR'S CHRISTMAS," ETC.

PART II.—CONCLUDED.

[illegible] for The Sunday Oregonian.]

[illegible] your pardon, miss," he says, "[illegible] no beast to boast of, went and [illegible] you, and I'll be bound you made of [illegible]."

"[illegible] Now go out. I could hear you [illegible] but it seems so cruel to catch [illegible] horses from their homes."

[illegible] by——," he said thoughtful, "[illegible] they have to fight for it, cold [illegible] in winter, drought and heat [illegible] and in the fall when they are at [illegible] proud and fine, to be took by me [illegible] square. How it went against [illegible] thunder there! I'd follered the [illegible] herd for a long spell—it was dry [illegible] I knowed just where they'd go for [illegible] fellers like him there (after [illegible]) generally is boss of a [illegible] there may be stray horses or [illegible] but the best hoss is leading the [illegible] can bank on that and he keeps [illegible]. It's fun to see horses fight [illegible] the herd ahead and set out on a [illegible] I had to catch a mare or two. I [illegible] wouldn't be no use to try for the [illegible] I've got several of the lone [illegible] but, if you'd believe it, that [illegible] scouted me. He come back [illegible] in a scared huddle and [illegible] me battle. He gave me tim[illegible] fight, and I believe too I was [illegible] he had ever seen. I hated [illegible] I was fighting mean with [illegible] than he had, but it was life [illegible] and I catched him with the [illegible] he was studying me curious [illegible] I throwed him, nigh choked him and [illegible]. The mares cleared out like [illegible] in the wind, but the black [illegible] stirred, he knowed he was beat. [illegible] best hoss to [illegible] country, and as honest a hoss as [illegible] made. I'd give a heap to know [illegible] he come from."

"[illegible]!" she cried, clasping her [illegible] and looking up into his face, not [illegible] to note his fierce dark eyes that [illegible] with a strange fire, "the wild [illegible] things knowing no master [illegible]. Roaming over endless plains [illegible] creeks where the very sands [illegible] galloping through the deep moun[illegible] canyons—over territory that no one [illegible] knew! Tormented by hunger [illegible] cold, but always free, liberty their [illegible]."

"That's all very pretty, Eliza Jane," says [illegible] up, "but that red streak there [illegible] and we've got to get home."

[illegible] saddled our horses without a word.

"[illegible] me up to a stump," says I, which [illegible] pushing the mule sidewise, which [illegible] generally. He [illegible], he turned to [illegible].

"[illegible] show you," she says. "Your hand [illegible] I put my foot in it, my hand on my [illegible]. One, two, three, I'm up."

"[illegible] but that's mighty cute done," he [illegible].

[illegible] laughed and thanked him and we [illegible] [illegible] her hand good bye, which [illegible] all good looking women [illegible] more help flirting than sleeping [illegible] they're tired. He'd pointed out the [illegible] we got home all right.

"That was Wild Hoss Bill," she whi[illegible] when we was in town.

"Yes," says I.

"I'd give the world," she cried pitiously, "[illegible] hadn't been printed in my paper."

"[illegible]," says I. "What?"

"[illegible] that cruel lie about him."

"[illegible]," cries I, "you've had lots of [illegible] with him to call what you've [illegible] a scalawag, a lie. 'Pears to me [illegible] long last night."

[illegible] answered, but only sighed in a [illegible] was fast becoming a habit to her.

[illegible] Wild Hoss Bill got there that [illegible], for we heard a hullaballo and [illegible] over the hard worn street. I [illegible] been given out the night afore [illegible] was lost, and she knowed he [illegible]. She was so scared she wouldn't [illegible] supper so I brought her some [illegible] and set with her. She was looking [illegible] the window just about dusk when [illegible] screech.

"[illegible] he's coming."

"Why?"

"[illegible] that was about—oh, [illegible]. He's coming here. I'm frightened."

[illegible] so trembling and white I [illegible] though I couldn't think Bill would [illegible] but I got her behind a [illegible] down on it with my knitting [illegible] the door. Sure enough [illegible] steps a rattling. My [illegible] he was he could have kill [illegible] hard.

"[illegible] where this —— thing [illegible]," he says, awful profanely, holding [illegible] his hand. He'd been drinking [illegible] he didn't recognize me in the dark.

"[illegible]," says I, mighty scared, but try [illegible] keep cool. He lit a match and [illegible] lamp on the table, then he looked [illegible] the room, contemptuous like, then to [illegible].

"Where's the fellow that wrote that —— [illegible] lie about me? I've come [illegible] him, fair fight, too—fists. I'll [illegible] down stairs. I'll give any feller a fair [illegible]. Where's the editor (the word [illegible] choke him) the coward that [illegible]."

"[illegible] gone out," I gasped.

"[illegible] he? I'll wait for him. I'll wait [illegible] as he can." He sat down in a [illegible] chair, then he jumped up. "Why [illegible] by gosh, you're the old girl on the [illegible]. You his mother?"

"[illegible]," says I, trembling, "no relation [illegible] to him."

"What's them for," he asked, looking [illegible] the cases, "them little things made of [illegible]?"

"Them," answers I, proud of my know[illegible] about printing, "is letters that goes [illegible] the paper. Them is set up in those long [illegible] trays there, which is called [illegible] galleys. Ink is swabbed on 'em [illegible] they prints. All them boxes [illegible] a [illegible] letter in 'em. Terrible work to get [illegible] in and out, seems to me. When you [illegible] setting it up it's called pi."

"[illegible] it," he laughs, a great, hoarse [illegible]. "Look here, then!" Crash, bang [illegible] wooden stands on the floor, bang [illegible] where the galleys was, all the [illegible] and the type scattered on [illegible].

"[illegible] the boss baker of this [illegible]," roars Wild Hoss Bill,

'tell him I've left him pi enough to last from hell to breakfast, and if he'll come down to Bob's saloon I'll make him eat that speech of his along with the pie I've made him and I'll lam him so his aunt won't know him."

Then out he slat after those words and runs down the stairs like mad, giving a blood curdling whoop when he reached the street.

"You precious dear," I says, getting off the box to Eliza Jane, who crawled out. She was awful pale. She looked around the room all tored to pieces and at the little letters lying in heaps on the floor.

"I deserved it," she says quietly, then she looks at the type again. "Oh, the work, the work," she cries. "I can never get them back—back again."

Down she sunk beside the type, crying with all her might, the tears running down and mixing with the few letters she had picked up and making a terrible smutch all over her face and hands. I shed a few tears myself from sympathy.

"*The Wilson Lariat* can't come out no more," she sobs, "it's broken, lots of it, and I can't—can't buy no more."

We heerd steps then, soft ones, but not Pike's at all, and the door opened again. There he was, Wild Hoss Bill, but sober and meachin now enough. He come into the room and shet the door, going up to her and looking down on her.

"Was you the editor?" he says, like he was going to a funeral.

"Yes, yes," she sobs.

"Fore [illegible] I never would have done it then. They told me to the saloon you was [illegible]. I'm sorry, I be—genuinely sorry, miss. I'll fix 'em up, put it all to rights. I'd not busted a letter if I'd known they were yourn."

Still she sobbed.

"What had you agin me?" he said, remembering his grievance. "I never done you no harm."

"I was a fool," she muttered. "I didn't know."

"Pretty talk, agin a man you'd never seen, blackguarding of him," he went on severely, "a woman's trick, knifing for the love of it, hitting a man in the back, ruining a man's name for the fun of printing it, doing it all because a man couldn't get satisfaction if he was any kind of a man."

"You can kill me if you wanter," says my girl, looking more n'ever like a whipped child.

"Bosh," he says, but more kindly now. "I won't say no more. I'll pick up this little trash and you can go on printing lies about me every week if it does your little heart good."

"Let 'em alone," she blazed, springing to her feet, madder than I ever see her. "Let 'em alone. Don't you see you don't know one letter from another, you—you stupid cowboy. It's the work of days to get 'em back, some's broken—ruined. Only a coward would have done it. It was all true I wrote. I don't take it back. Go out o' here! Go, you needn't think you can scare me if I am a weak woman. The whole town will come to my rescue."

He dropped the type and slunk out like a hound, and she laid down on the floor and cried harder than ever.

We had a pretty mess of it, but got the letters back in the boxes in a few days and things set to rights, and she never told Pike or anyone a word. Wild Hoss Bill stayed in the village and a nice row he kept up all the time, him and his black horse tearing through the streets.

Some time in November old Hatchin and his wife got restless agin and gathered up their traps to emigrate. I persuaded 'em to leave Eliza Jane with me, and they was glad enough to do that and run off joyful, mainly 'cause Pike told 'em arter a year or so, when he'd got further ahead, he was going to marry Eliza Jane and build him a home, which he insinuated pretty strong wasn't going to be no stopping place for them. Them was the shiftlessest old creturs I ever see, wandering round like the children of Israel, being forty years going and never getting nowhere, nor having a cent ahead, but always cheerful to a aggravating degree.

Arter they was gone, one day I was walking some ways outer the village when Wild Hoss Bill rid up on his awful horse.

"Hullo," he says.

"Hullo," says I. I couldn't help but treat him civil.

"Is that sneak going to marry her?"

"I don't know no folks by that name in Wilson. What her?" I says sharp enough.

"That drug bottle, that fine fish, that sandy cur," he yells, "going to marry the editor?" with a big laugh at the word, which seemed to tickle him uncommonly.

"Yes," I said.

"When?"

"In a year or two."

"He's [illegible]. Bah! She'll hang round working till he is ready. Fine man he is."

"He wants to have a home to take her to. He's a [illegible] man," I says, willing to torment him.

"He wouldn't [illegible] the furniture nor spare the little letters," roars Bill, "[illegible] for a white livered sneak." Then off he rode.

One afternoon Pike come up in the office. He was as full of business as ever, and rigged up as spruce as a fashion plate.

"I've got news for you," he says to Eliza Jane, who'd been sorter dumpy for a long while, eating little and speaking less.

"For me, what?" she says, faint like, "about pa and ma?"

"Pshaw! them [illegible], no, but the town's going to build a fine new school [illegible] one, and they say you can [illegible] [illegible]

"You mustn't be mad," he says, [illegible] "you know how much I care for you, [illegible] good looking, I think you are the prettiest girl in town. [illegible] bit of news for the paper. Wild Hoss Bill got in a fight last night, mauled old Lyons [illegible] Bob's saloon [illegible] we've given him notice to quit the town."

"I knowed that," says Eliza, quiet like. "I heard the row. They say though that Lyons and Bob both pitched onto Bill first and began it, and that you was at the bottom of it because you wanted Bill drove outer town."

"I was," says Pike, twirling his mustache. "Three years ago Bill rode a hoss into my store, broke $200 worth of stock and poured $50 worth of drugs on me, breaking the glass on my back."

"He paid you for the damage," says I.

"P[illegible]," Pike sneered, "what's money to the insult. He had no provocation."

"Only that you was too neat and tasty for the town," [illegible] laughed.

"If [illegible] don't go, what will you do?"

"[illegible]," says Pike. He drawed an imaginary rope round his neck as he went out and made him a tie a knot under his left ear.

Despite his threats, Wild Hoss Bill stayed in town. He hung 'round the saloon, set on his hoss in the street or lounged in the grocery store or on the hotel porch. He looked defiantly at the office where we was and smoked cigars the biggest I ever see.

Coming home one night, I think it was the first of December, I heered Pike a talking and the words he said chilled my blood. It was about half past six. I'd stayed with Eliza late, she having extra work 'cause she was going to get out a big paper, a final bust, she said, and then was going to rest till the school house was finished. I'd coaxed her into it. Pike had. I was going home to get her supper, but what Pike said made me go straight to her.

"What's the matter?" she gasped, when I run panting up the steps. She had a black gown on and her face was pale and scared.

"They're going to hang Wild Hoss Bill," I says. "There's no denying he's been an awful cretur, but to hang a man like a dog is awful. Pike's heard of it. They're all going to be masked! They say they've warned him and he won't go."

"Where is he?"

"Who, Pike?"

"No, no, Wild Hoss Bill!"

"He's got a tent three miles down on the creek, that's where they are going," says I.

She got up from the low chair by the window and caught up her blue cape with its little round hood that made her [illegible] sweet picture. She looked sorter wistful [illegible] the room, the iron machine, the little [illegible] type, then she went to the door.

"Where are you going?" I says, stopping her.

"To tell him, to save him."

"You don't know where he is."

"I'll find him."

"No, no, Eliza," says I, "he went half an hour ago, he can look out for himself. They will know if they see you start on your pony, it will ruin your name for life. This is a mean country——"

"I'll walk there, they can't see me then," she says steadily.

"Not alone," says I. "They [illegible] if I'm along. I mayn't be as spry as some, but if it's to save a feller cretur from murder I can get over the ground fast enough."

So we crept down the steps along in the shadow of the houses to the creek, where we got in the hiding of the cottonwoods. She had my hand and hurried me on. I kept up wonderful for I ain't so young as I was. Soon we see the light of his camp fire. She hadn't said a word, but she breathed hard now. He was lying by the fire, his horses feeding nigh, no preparations for leaving, no gun handy, both of 'em in the tent. He jumped up to his feet when he heard us and stood looking at us as if he'd seen a corpse in the firelight.

"What brought you here?" says he.

"We come to tell you they were coming to murder you," Eliza says trembling. "We came to warn you. Get the horses ready, there is so little time. Oh, my [illegible] don't stand there staring. Forgive me for all I did to you, all I said about you, and for my sake go."

"I knowed they was coming," he said quickly, "and beyond wishing to have my shot at Pike I didn't care. I'd rather die than live. This world ain't a place fit for a dog."

"But there is some one cares for you," she [illegible] "a mother, sister, [illegible] wife, some one, for their sakes go."

"Ain't any," he smiled.

She began to cry bitterly then.

"Ain't ye ashamed," I said, "to make us run way here for nothing, and she just ruining herself in the eyes of the whole village to come, and going to be teacher in the new school and all, and the wife of [illegible] who, whatever he is, for no man e'er would [illegible] stand in your shoes to day."

"Is she going to teach school, that frail thing?" he says, "and them rough boys, and that feller [illegible] marrying her and taking care of her?"

"Marry her a lot," says I, "if he knows he's [illegible] this."

"That's so," he muttered, and he [illegible] striking eyes if there ever was one.

"You'll hurry, get ready now," she said.

He didn't answer, but gathered up his traps, tied them on the two pack horses he had, then began to saddle the big black brute. She went up to him then.

"Have you nowhere to go?" she says softly.

"I've kin in Texas," he said short and gruff. "They call me well off to there. I left the place when my mother died—went to the devil. She was earth and heaven to me. But this is the life for a man, these free ones on the plains. I take my life from you; it ain't no value to me, but as you care that it mightn't end—run three miles to bless you, to save a rough like me—I can't throw it away."

"You ain't mad any more at me—Will?" she says.

The name startled him. It frightened him. Her voice was so strange, so intense. She caught his sleeve. He had thrown both arms over his saddle and buried his face.

"Say you're not mad?"

He turned suddenly and grasped her arm in his great hands and looked into her face.

"Mad with you?" he said fiercely, great tears in his beautiful eyes. "I couldn't hate you if I wanted to. I love you. I love you more'n life. I have carried you in my heart since I see you that night sleeping by the creek like a little child. Take her," he went on passionately, pushing her to me, "take her away, hold her fast. If I look in her face again I shall blow my brains out and die at her feet. The agony that another man shall have her for his to ill treat or to love drives me mad. I'm a man, I ain't made of rock. If he ain't good to her write me," he cried, mounting his hoss, still keeping his face turned from her, "if he treats her mean, she's ill, or worse him, let me know and I'll come from the end of the world to kill him."

"Wait, wait [illegible]," my girl cried in that strange intense voice. [illegible]

"I'll tell them," I said hastily, sense coming to him in the new love happiness. [illegible] until [illegible] Her feller will [illegible] the old preacher. They can't slander her for she'll be my wife before an hour, if they dare to speak one word of her that ain't honest or manly I'll [illegible] them down their throats and cram their lies to do it."

He held out his hand, I pressed him then. I gave the rein to the [illegible]. Away they flew, the pack animals close behind. I'll never forget the last expression on his face, glorified it was by a wonderful look—for his was as noble a nature as man's ever was, strong and powerful—the light of love. I know well her restless little heart was still close to his, and I never see such peace on a mortal's face as was on her'n, half hid by his arm.

I stayed by the dying fire till they rid up from town, and over me as I stood there a feeling of peaceful fear crept, and I comprehended anew them mysterious works of the awful stilling of God. Yet far off, growing fainter, I heard the tread of the [illegible] going away.

I told them how they'd gone, and rid back to the village along behind of old Major Warren, who [illegible] half pay to live his days in Wilson. I told him in confidence the whole story, and never till then did I see the impropriety of Eliza's doing strike me. What would folks say? But the major only chuckled and said if there was a mean cuss in town it was Pike, and he was glad he was mittened, and the next day Pike being furious and saying low talk about her, the major promptly hit him one in the jaw and floored him, as we say out here.

That's three months ago. The major was over to supper to night and I was reading him a letter from her where she wants me to go and live with them in Texas, where they're gallavanting around and having just the life she loves, but the major says I must tell her that I'm going to stop in Wilson and keep house for him, having a life interest in his property and him too, which leads me to remark, having set my mind one time on allus living single and getting along in years, that anybody can get married in this western country that wants to. I forgot to say there never was that final big issue of the paper she was going to do. I was up to the office last night with the major and lone enough the old room looked, the moonlight streaming through the dingy windows and falling in a wide silvery beam on the floor near where I see her that day picking up the little letters. I thought of her and I couldn't hardly keep the tears back and I took one last look at the galleys, the paper and all, just as she left 'em. What a [illegible] too [illegible]. But when love comes a woman's heart don't hold nothing else but just the thought of one man. *The Wilson Lariat* is dead and won't never be dug up, and I believe, arter all, I'm chief mourner. [Copyright.] All rights reserved.

EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE.

BY MARION HARLAND.

BREAKFAST.
Wheaten Grits
Ham Fried in Batter
Browned Potatoes
Rice Waffles
Fruit
Tea Coffee

HAM FRIED IN BATTER.—Cut even slices of cold cooked ham, and pepper them lightly. Make a batter of a cup of milk, two eggs and a scant cup of prepared flour; salt slightly, dip the ham slices in it and fry them in boiling lard or dripping. Drain off the grease and serve on a hot platter.

BROWNED POTATOES.—Boil with the skins on, peel quickly, taking care not to break the potatoes. Lay in a pie plate, pour half a cupful of strained gravy over them, coat each well with it and brown on the upper grating of the oven. Serve in pie dish.

RICE WAFFLES.—Two cups of flour, two cups of cold boiled rice, three cups of sour or butter milk, three eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of salt sifted twice with the flour, a tablespoonful of lard. Melt the lard and beat it well into the rice, add the milk, the eggs whipped light, finally the flour. The batter should not be stiff, so have "a light hand" with flour. Bake in well greased waffle irons.

LUNCHEON.
Beef Balls
Corn Cakes
Potato Salad
Bread and Butter
Crackers and Cheese.
Lemon Cream Toast.
Walters Cocatina.

BEEF BALLS.—Chop cold corned beef evenly and quite fine, put into a saucepan a cup of drawn butter, having for its foundation some of the liquor in which the meat was boiled, flavored by stewing a little chopped onion in it, then straining it out before adding a great spoonful of butter rolled in one of browned flour; while hot stir in two beaten eggs, then the minced beef. Season with pepper only if the beef is well salted; stir it over the fire (there should be about two cupfuls of the chopped meat) until very hot; set away to get cold and stiff; make into round balls about an inch and a half in diameter; roll in beaten egg, then in pounded cracker, and fry in boiling fat. Drain and dish.

CORN CAKES.—Chop the contents of a can of corn (if you cannot get fresh green corn) quite fine; beat into it a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of sugar, three eggs, a cup of milk with two tablespoonfuls of prepared flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and a little pepper. Mix well and fry on a griddle, as you would buckwheat or flannel cakes. Send in relays to table, as they should be eaten hot.

POTATO SALAD.—Two cups of boiled potato mealy and white, rubbed through a colander and left to get cold; half a cupful of white cabbage, shreded fine with a sharp knife and criss-crossed with the same—chopping would bruise it—two tablespoonfuls of celery shred in the same way, yolks of two hard boiled eggs, rubbed to a powder; toss all together with a silver fork and pour this dressing over it: Yolks of two eggs, beaten smooth, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one tablespoonful of sugar and the same of corn starch, half a teaspoonful each of salt and mustard and a very little cayenne, a liberal half cupful of vinegar; heat the vinegar and pour upon the yolks, sugar, butter and seasoning well beaten together; wet the corn starch with water and stir into the mixture; cook all, stirring constantly, two minutes, or until it thickens, then whip with a silver fork into the potato salad. Set aside until very cold.

LEMON CREAM TOAST.—Rounds of stale baker's bread, crustless, and cut out with the top of a baking powder box or a tin cake cutter; one pint of milk, half cup of sugar, three eggs, grated peel of half a lemon, three tablespoonfuls of prepared flour; make a thin batter of the milk, eggs, sugar and flour, season with lemon peel, dip each round of bread in this, coating both sides, and fry in boiling lard; heap on a hot platter, spreading each piece with a sauce made by whipping a cup of powdered sugar to a cream with the juice of a large lemon and a tablespoonful of warmed butter. Pass cocoatina with it.

DINNER.
Fish Bisque Maigre
Fricasseed Rabbits
Potato Croquettes
Baked Cauliflower
Peach Pudding
Peach Sauce
Fruit Coffee

FISH BISQUE MAIGRE.—Three pounds of black bass, halibut or any other fine white fish, half an onion, three stalks of celery, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, two quarts of boiling water, one cupful of cracker crumbs, a cupful of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, pepper and salt, six Boston crackers. Cut the fish into inch square pieces and put over the fire with the onion, celery and boiling water. Cook until the fish is tender; take out the pieces with a skimmer; remove the bones and chop the fish fine. Strain the liquor left in the pot and return to the fire with the minced fish, parsley and crumbs. Season judiciously, stir to a gentle boil, add the butter, and lastly the milk, which should have been made scalding hot in another vessel. Simmer one minute and pour it on the split crackers, these having been soaked in hot milk, salted, peppered and buttered and arranged as a lining to the tureen. This soup is delicious.

FRICASSEED RABBITS.—Clean carefully and joint a pair of rabbits; roll each piece in salted flour and put in a saucepan in which are simmering two tablespoonfuls of clarified dripping and one of butter; add a tablespoonful of chopped onion and shake over the fire until the meat is browned lightly; pour in a cupful of boiling water, season with parsley, pepper, salt and a pinch of cloves; cover closely and cook slowly until tender. Take up the meat and keep hot in a chafing dish; strain the gravy, thicken with browned flour, boil up sharply, add the juice of a lemon and a glass of claret; pour upon the rabbits and let all stand over hot water five minutes before sending to table. The fricassee is improved by the addition to the gravy of half a can of mushrooms.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Boil a dozen potatoes, rub them through a colander or whip them light with two forks; work in, while hot, a tablespoonful of butter, half a cupful of hot milk, a little salt and pepper; stir in a saucepan until smoking hot; beat in two eggs and continue to beat until you have a smooth mass. Boiling hot, turn out on a dish and let it get cold; flour your hands, make the mixture into croquettes and roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs; fry in plenty of hot lard. Drain off the fat and serve.

BAKED CAULIFLOWER.—Boil tender, but not until it breaks; split down the middle with a sharp knife; lay the cut sides downward in a bake dish; pour over and about it a large cupful of drawn butter; sift fine crumbs on top and set in the oven until it begins to brown. Serve in the bake dish. Pass vinegar or cut lemon with it.

PEACH PUDDING.—Open a can of peaches early in the day; drain off the liquor and leave in a cool place for several hours; make a batter of a quart of milk, two cups (even ones) of prepared flour, four eggs, a tablespoonful of melted lard and half a teaspoonful of salt; beat the eggs light, add the milk, the lard, salt, flour and whip together for a minute; lay the drained and wiped peaches in a buttered pudding dish, pour the batter over them and bake, covered, forty five minutes, in a steady oven, then brown lightly. This pudding is nice when made of "evaporated peaches," soaked previously half an hour in warm water. In this case make wine or brandy sauce for it.

PEACH SAUCE.—Strain the liquor drained from the can and heat it; sweeten with six tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir until hot and clear, add a tablespoonful of butter, a glass of brandy and a pinch of cinnamon. Simmer one minute and pour into a boat.

The only Complexion Powder in the world that is without vulgarity, without injury to the user, and without doubt a beautifier, is Pozzoni's.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANCIENT CITIES, From the Dawn to the Daylight. By William Burnet Wright. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 25. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

Mr Wright gives sketches of thirteen of the most important cities in bible history, including "Ur, the City of Saints," "Memphis, the City of the Dead," "Tyre, the City of Merchants," "Athens, the City of Culture," "Samaria, the City of Politicians," etc. Each sketch presents, in a clear and simple manner, the leading characteristic of the city treated, with all the light that the latest researches have thrown upon its history. The two concluding chapters are on "The New Jerusalem," in which the work and value of Christianity are exhibited. The usefulness of Mr Wright's book lies principally in the fact that it collects in a single volume, adapted for popular reading, information not easily to be obtained otherwise, and then only from several different sources. As a sort of motto, the vision of Beulah from the "Pilgrim's Progress" is quoted, beginning, "Now I saw in my dream, that by this time the Pilgrims were got over the Enchanted Ground and entering into the country of Beulah, whose air was very sweet and pleasant, etc." There follows a short preface by the author, in which he modestly disclaims any pretension of learning for his book, and says that, in writing it, he has been only as a child who catches a glimpse of a beautiful garden and calls to his companions to come and look with him. One thing, however, Mr Wright has been sedulous to bring out, and that is the character of the man or men whose names stand for what is most characteristic in the life of each city.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEIGH HUNT. New York: Harper & Bros. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

This number of Harper's Franklin Square library is the most purely literary number that has ever appeared in that series of books for the million, and if the younger generation of readers are not acquainted with it, which is hardly probable, since it was originally published thirty six years ago, we advise them to procure it forthwith. It is the Autobiography of Leigh Hunt who, if he is less known now than he was half a century ago, was once a famous English writer, who enjoyed the friendship and love of Keats, Shelley, Lamb and Proctor, and, for a time at least, the esteem of Byron. A poet by temperament and genial, easy practice, his forte was prose of the discursive, chatty sort, scholarly, and in a certain sense critical, and to those who like unstudied writing thoroughly enjoyable, whatever the topic it illustrated or touched upon. He ranks with Lamb and Hazlitt as an essayist, and, while he lacks the oddity and quaintness of the one and the impassioned crotchetiness of the other, he has qualities of a high order which are not found in their work, and which will probably preserve his name among nineteenth century writers of English prose. There is nothing of the kind in literature which surpasses the *Indicator* and the *Seer*. A man of letters from the day he published his "Juvenilia" in 1801 down to his death in the summer of 18[illegible] at the age of 74, he delighted in the profession which he had chosen, and which ought to have made him independent, and would no doubt have done so if he had not been at once improvident and luxurious. Having no head for figures, as he comically deplored, he was always impecunious. The autobiography of such a man, if written with a proper regard to truth and a fair understanding of his foibles, ought to be interesting and entertaining. And interesting and entertaining this autobiography of Leigh Hunt's certainly is, as much so as any literary memoir that has been published during the century. The older generation of readers who have not forgotten their Lamb, their Hazlitt, their Indicator and Rimini know this, as the younger generation will when they have read these charming confessions, and have followed them, as we hope they will, with a diligent reading of the delightful prose of Hunt.

CHIVALRIC DAYS, and the Boys and Girls who Helped to Make them. By E. S. Brooks. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. For sale by J. K. Gill & Co.

This is a companion volume to Historic Boys, by the same writer. It consists of ten stories of famous young people of both sexes, beginning with a story of an Egyptian girl Nita who lived at Thebes B. C. 1600, and who figures here as Cinderella's ancestor, and ending with the story of a childish grandson of Col. Phillips, baron of Philipsborough A. D. 1783, who figures as the little lord of the manor. The period embraced by these chivalric days extends over four thousand years, and the scenes in which they are laid carry one back to ancient Egypt, Carthage and Rome, to the Paris of the eighth and ninth centuries, the Winchester and London of the tenth and fourteenth centuries, the England and France of the sixteenth century, the North Sea of the second half of the seventeenth century, and the colony of New York at the close of the Revolution. The historic episodes upon which these stories are based are well chosen as examples of the chivalrous spirit which they illustrate, and are handled with considerable skill and picturesqueness. The illustrations, of which there are between fifty and sixty, are for the most part excellent.

LITERARY NOTES.

"This Man's Wife," a story of woman's faith, by George Manville Fenn, is the latest issue of Harper's Franklin Square Library.

The secretary of the treasury has decided that infringement of copyright on American books furnishes no ground for seizure under the customs law.

Archdeacon Farrar will edit the next installment of the Cambridge Greek testament for schools. The "Epistle to the Hebrews" is the portion selected.

Mr Thomas Hardy is engaged upon a new story with a tragical motive based on a legend in the author's family. The book will probably be issued this autumn.

"A Voyage to the Cape," by W. Clark Russell, most entertaining writer of sea stories since Capt. Marryatt, has just been issued by the Harpers in their Handy series.

A collection of Thackeray fragments, not heretofore printed in book form, will soon be published, with the title "Sultan Stork, and Other Stories, Sketches and Ballads."

Among the new holiday books announced by Messrs Ticknor & Co., Boston, are Scott's "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "Sonnets from the Portuguese," by Mrs E. B. Browning.

Mr Ruskin has started another series of volumes. It is called "Dilecta," and comprises correspondence, references and other documents illustrative of his autobiography. The first part is already in press.

Ashfield, Mass., already the summer home of George William Curtis, is shortly to receive James Russell Lowell as a citizen; the poet having purchased a tract of land there upon which he intends building a handsome house.

After two years of labor Miss Juliet Corson has completed her work on "Practical American Cookery and Household Management." The book will contain many points from Miss Corson's own experience as a practical cook.

The eminent historian George Bancroft, in speaking recently of "The Narrative and Critical History of America," which Mr Winsor is editing and Houghton, Mifflin & Co., of Boston, publish, said: "Whatever my friend Justin Winsor does I know will be thoroughly well done."

Professor T. C. Mendenhall, whose theories about the earthquake have been so much praised lately, has just completed a book entitled "A Century of Electricity," in which he gives an account of electricity and the discoveries of the last 100 years in regard to it. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish it.

Elizabeth P. Peabody, who is one of the best known and best loved of Boston women, has prepared a volume of essays and reminiscences, and D. Lothrop & Co. have published them in an attractive volume under the title of "Last Evening with Allston and Other Papers." Each of her numerous friends will want to possess the volume.

Mrs Livermore says of "Hold Up Your Heads, Girls": "There is no 'talking down' to girls in all its pages. It is, from beginning to end, a series of wise sisterly chats with girls who have had training, but not experience. There is not a dull page in the little volume. It will do good to every girl who reads it, and every girl should own a copy."

"Blue Jackets of '61" is the title of an illustrated quarto to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York, in which is told for young people the history of our navy in the civil war. The author is a grandson of John S. C. Abbott. The same firm will soon publish Mrs. Barr's new story, "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," a tale of colonial times.

Mr Jamin Willsbro has written a poem on international copyright, on which he utters the following prophecy:

The pirate and the publisher contend
In bitter strife that nears a novel end.
The publisher to save himself from wreck
And hold the pirate's sway in decent check
Must sadly do as pirates gladly do—
Give up his trade and be a pirate too.

Mr Mallock's new volume, published in London by Bentley, and in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is entitled "The Old Order Changes." It deals with questions which are now pressing for attention in England and throughout the world, such as social organization, the relations and the obligations to each other of social classes, the relations of employees and employed, and the changes which appear to be impending in these relations. While the main purpose of the volume is the presentation of the author's views on the present issues, he has also succeeded in presenting a dramatic and readable story which contains some very clever personal characterizations.

The fourth issue of "Schoppell's Modern Houses," published quarterly by the Co-operative Building Plan association of New York, contains designs and plans for some fifty different styles of dwelling houses, together with papers on landscape gardening and interior decoration. There is also publishing in this periodical a translation, with illustrations, of Viollet-le-Duc's "Habitations of Man in All Ages."

The calling of book agent has its compensations. A newspaper in Philadelphia has compiled a list of men who followed it in their youth and afterward rose to much higher things. On its list are the names of Napoleon, Washington, Grant, J. G. Blaine, R. B. Hayes, Bismarck, Jay Gould, Mark Twain, Webster and Bret Harte. The book that Gen. Grant sold was Irving's "Life of Columbus."

The papers on "Ralph Waldo Emerson, His Maternal Ancestors, with some Reminiscences of Him," by his relative, David Greene Haskins, which have lately appeared in the *Literary World*, of Boston, will shortly be published in book form by Cupples, Upham & Co. The same firm will also shortly publish "The Destruction of Rome," a *brochure* by the eminent Berlin professor, Hermann Grimm.

The leading feature of the *Century Magazine* for the coming year will be "The Authorized Life of Abraham Lincoln," written by his confidential secretaries, John G. Nicolay, marshal of the supreme court of the United States, and Col. John Hay, formerly assistant secretary of state of the United States. The work was begun under the sanction and assistance of President Lincoln, hence the title "authorized."

Mr Carew Hazlitt says that to a young gentleman who had "spoken slightingly of religion," Charles Lamb said at the close of the evening: "Pray, sir, did you come here in a hat or in a turban?" This is a halting version of the true story. Sir Henry Taylor was the young man, and he had not spoken slightingly of religion, but defended Mahometanism as a belief. As the departing guests were looking for their hats, Lamb stammered out, "Where is Mr Taylor's turban?"

Pocahontas will be the subject of a most important and interesting historical article of fifteen pages in the November *Wide Awake*, by Mrs Raymond Blathwayte, of England. This notable article gives many hitherto unpublished facts, numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings of mementos of the princess still in existence, and a fine full page engraving of a painting of Pocahontas and her little son Thomas Rolfe, now in Heacham hall, Heacham, England, and which has never before been engraved.

Public Opinion, of Washington, D. C., has just completed its first volume, the last number being supplemented with a most exhaustive index. The publishers announced at the beginning that the paper would contain each week the opinions of all the leading papers of the country on every important current topic. They have fulfilled their promises to the letter, and *Public Opinion* has come to be almost a necessity to a person who wishes to catch the drift of current thought as presented by the press of the world.

The chief holiday book of Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be "The Book of the Tile Club," containing twenty five full page phototypes of paintings by members of the club. A sketch of the club and descriptions of the pictures by Mr Hopkinson Smith are included in the volume, which has a cover designed by Mr Stanford White. The text will, moreover, be illustrated with a large number of cuts and portraits from pen and ink drawings executed by members of the club. An edition de luxe limited to 100 numbered copies will also be issued.

Mr Frederick Barnard, the talented artist who is illustrating Mr R. D. Blackmore's story, "Springhaven," now running in *Harper's Magazine*, recently met with an accident and broke his leg, and was compelled to draw some of the illustrations for Mr Blackmore's story lying on his back in bed. In writing to a friend regarding the work produced under these apparently inauspicious circumstances, he speaks enthusiastically of it as being among the finest he has ever done. He declares that he has a mind to break his other leg as soon as he is out of the doctor's hands.

In an amusing little description of "One Way to Write a Novel," which Julian Hawthorne contributes to the *Cosmopolitan*, he says: "Speaking generally, I should suppose that the best novels are apt to be those that have been longest in the novelist's mind before being committed to paper, and the best materials to use, in the way of character and scenery, are those that were studied not less than seven or eight years previous to their reproduction. Thereby is attained that quality in a story known as atmosphere or tone, perhaps the most valuable and telling quality of all. Occasionally, however, in the rare case of a story that suddenly seizes upon the writer's imagination and despotically 'possesses' him, the atmosphere is created by the very strength of the 'possession.' In the former instance the writer is thoroughly master of his subject; in the latter, the subject thoroughly masters him; and both amount essentially to the same thing, harmony between subject and writer. With respect to style there is little to be said. Without a good style no writer can do much, but it is impossible really to create a good style. A writer's style was born at the same time and under the same conditions that he himself was."

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THE CANVASS NEARLY CLOSED.

The Freight Brakeman's Story of the Wisconsin Disaster—Powderly Meets Cardinal Manning—Eastern Notes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—To-day was a busy one among politicians, practically closing the speaking in the canvass, as the election is to be held Tuesday, and Monday will have to be devoted principally to executive work. Most of the candidates for mayor made speeches, either during the afternoon or evening. Hon. A. S Hewitt, the united democratic candidate for mayor, said in one of his addresses to-day that he had consented to accept the nomination, instead of running for congress again in the belief that the republicans would make no nomination, and so leave a square fight between the socialistic and anti-socialistic elements of the city. Had he known that the republicans would nominate a candidate, he would not have accepted the nomination.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, republican candidate, said, in one of his speeches, in reply to this, that if Mr. H. feared that the socialist or labor candidate might win, and if all he wanted was their defeat, then the proper thing for him to do was to turn over a portion of his following to vote for the republican candidate.

Labor organizations of the city who endorse the nomination of Henry George for mayor had a parade to-night. It is estimated that over 45,000 men were in line. The police reserves were all held in the stations, in anticipation of any trouble that might occur, but none occurred. The procession marched in files of ten, and was two hours and a half in passing a given point. Henry George reviewed the parade in Union square. It rained heavily during the march.

CLOSE OF THE CANVASS IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The political canvass in this city, preceding the election to be held Tuesday, practically closed to-night. Large meetings were held by the democratic, republican and labor parties in all parts of the city, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The labor party had the largest torch procession of workingmen ever seen in this city, and from indications to-night they will cut a good deal of a figure in the election. The most notable meeting of the night was a republican gathering at the big exposition hall, which was crowded with people, and at which Senator John A. Logan spoke for more than an hour. The democrats also had rousing meetings, in which several noted local speakers took part.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

THE FREIGHT BRAKEMAN'S STORY

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—C. H. Wells, freight brakeman, charged with being responsible for the terrible railway accident at Rio Wednesday night, came to this city yesterday and visited the general offices of the St. Paul Railway company. He drew his salary late yesterday afternoon. Wells is 24 years of age, and unmarried. He declares that Hankey, the freight conductor, is wholly responsible for the accident. Following is the substance of his story:

"The train arrived at East Rio siding several minutes before the limited put in an appearance. The freight train was too long for one side, so we cut in two, switching one part on to one side track, and then detaching the engine and switching the rest of it on the other side track. It was not my duty to close the switch. I had never closed it before. The conductor had always done that. On the night of the accident, after we had reached the siding and side tracked our train, I had to remain on top of one of the cars. Conductor Hankey went to the switch, and shortly afterward passed the car on which I was standing. He told me that everything was all right, and that he was going to the head of the train. I looked at my watch and discovered, or thought I did, that the limited train was late. Just then the limited hove in sight. I was horrified to see it run off the track shortly after it passed my car. In a moment the train was in flames. I was badly frightened, and thinking the freight train hands would be lynched fled. I realize that I made a mistake in running away, but it was very natural."

He was ready to give himself up whenever wanted. He has engaged counsel in Milwaukee.

If all the missing people so far reported as having been on the train are not heard from the list of victims will be swelled to twenty two. The laws of Wisconsin fix the liability of railroads for deaths caused by negligence at not exceeding $5000.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—A La Portage special to the *Sentinel* says that Wells, the brakeman who is alleged to be responsible for the Rio disaster, walked into the county jail to-night and surrendered himself. He was locked up.

POWDERLY MEETS CARDINAL GIBBONS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The *Sun* this morning has the following: Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor was in the city Thursday and called upon Cardinal Gibbons at his residence, where a conference of prelates was held to discuss questions affecting the welfare of the Catholic church in the United States, principally the relations and duties of Catholics who are Knights of Labor. Powderly had two interviews with the cardinal and laid before him the constitution and by-laws of the order. He also spoke of the purposes of the Knights, and how in his opinion the organization should not be included in the proscription of the church against secret societies which promise blind obedience.

The utterances of Powderly were carefully noted and presented to the church bishops. The grand master workman was wholly unexpected and unknown among the Knights in this city, who did not look for him before next week. It was known he would visit Cardinal Gibbons in obedience to instructions from the convention of Knights held at Richmond. It is said that he went away from Baltimore assured that his organization would not be interfered with.

THE PAVONIA BEACHED

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The disabled steamer Pavonia now lies on the beach at Rainsford's island, whither she was towed last night from off Boston light, where she was anchored. It was discovered that the steamer was leaking in other than her forward compartments so much so that her fires were extinguished by the water in the hold. It was then decided to take off all the passengers remaining on board and beach the vessel to prevent her from sinking. The passengers were all transferred in safety to this city by tugs and pilot boats, reaching here early this morning. Her mails and baggage are now being brought to this city by tugs. Tugs with lighters on board have gone to the steamer and will remove as much of her cargo as possible. A diver has gone to Rainsford's island and will examine the bottom of the steamer as soon as the weather will permit.

A MOTHER'S INSANE ACT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The wife of a carpenter named George Donaldson, who lives in an isolated place near the banks of the Potomac, two or three miles above Georgetown, jumped into the river this evening, with two young children in her arms, and all were drowned. She was the mother of four children, all of whom she led to the river bank, but the oldest boy of 9 was sent back to give notice of the fatal purpose of the unhappy mother. She attempted to take the three remaining children with her in her leap, but one drew back and escaped. Mr Donaldson was away from home. A sister of Mrs. Donaldson, whose husband recently died, was living with her, and it is supposed that in brooding over the death of her brother-in-law her reason became unsettled and led to the tragedy.

THE FRENCH VISITORS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Prince Louis Napoleon received a visit from Count DeLesseps to-day. The prince started for Washington late in the afternoon.

The French delegation visited Ward's island and made a tour of its institutions. To-night they will be the guests of the Hamilton club, of Brooklyn, and in the morning they will make a flying visit in company with Levi P. Morton and M. Auguste Conderit to Niagara Falls, returning Monday night. It is expected they will visit Washington Wednesday to pay their respects to the president, and when they return they will decide on which way they will go to Montreal.

HENRY BERGH GETS THE MONEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—The jury in the Welton-Bergh will case, which had been on trial for several weeks past, returned a verdict this afternoon in favor of Henry Bergh. By this decision Mr Bergh's society for the prevention of cruelty to animals will receive $150,000. Carrie Welton, who left the money to Mr Bergh, was rather an eccentric Waterbury lady, who was frozen to death while ascending the mountains in Colorado two years ago. Miss Welton's relatives tried to break the will on the ground of insanity.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The oleomargarine law will go into effect Monday next, and the internal revenue bureau has completed all arrangements necessary for its enforcement. The demand for stamps has been very great, and indications are that a large amount of the commodity will be put on the market next week. The production of oleomargarine for domestic consumption is estimated by Commissioner Miller at the rate of 100,000,000 pounds a year, and the amount exported is also believed to be very large.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to-day discussed the report of the insurance committee. Several clauses were adopted. The $3000 life and accident policies were divided into two policies of $1500 each, assessments to be 50 cents for each death on a policy of $1500. Another clause limits the age in taking risks to forty-five years, and only to members then. The change will go into effect May 1, 1887.

DEATH OF AN AGED MAN

HOLBROOK, Mass., Oct. 30.—Samuel Ludden, the oldest resident of Norfolk county, died last evening, aged 99. Mr Ludden had never lived over a half mile from the house where he first saw the light of day. At the time the signal of war sounded in 1812 Mr Ludden was sitting in church. He went home, got his old gun, went to Cohassett and helped to keep back the British until the arrival of soldiers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Government receipts during the first four months of the present fiscal year, ended to-day, were $127,844,377, being $14,168,891 in excess of receipts during the corresponding period last year. Expenditures during the same period of 1886 were $42,[illegible]03, being $11,018,451 less than expenditures during the same period last year.

MILITARY ACADEMY BURNED

HADDENFIELD, N. J., Oct. 30.—St John's Military academy, located here, burned at noon to-day. The 100 pupils escaped. The building was fully insured.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt during October will be twelve million dollars.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A MURDER MYSTERY

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Late last night, while a man and woman were talking together on Jefferson avenue, a stranger stepped up and called for help to remove the body of a dead man whom he said he had found on the street. The dead man proved to be the husband of the woman, who said his name was Wm. L. Stewart and that they had recently come to Detroit, where her husband was seeking work. It was thought he died of heart disease, but a post mortem examination to-day reveals the fact that death resulted from a small but deep wound in the chest, which extended to the heart, causing internal hemorrhage. The wound seems to have been made by some such instrument as a stiletto. Who did the stabbing is unknown. The man who first called attention to the dead man has disappeared, and no one knows anything about him. The woman who claims to be the murdered man's wife is known to be Lottie Frank, an actress, formerly of Buffalo.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 30.—A double tragedy occurred this afternoon at the Bennett slope, W. G. Payne & Co.'s colliery, near Kingston. Wm Moses, one of the oldest mining engineers in Luzerne county, was on duty at this colliery. He was given a signal to hoist the cage from the bottom of the shaft, which was 300 feet deep. He supposed everything was clear below, and started his engine, just as John Brodda, foreman, was running a car on the cage. The sudden hoisting threw Brodda off, and in falling he was caught between the cage and brattice, on the side of the shaft, and was instantly killed. As soon as Engineer Moses was informed of what had happened he walked to his room near by, took a revolver from his coat, and placing it to his forehead fired, killing himself.

A HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—News of a terrible crime comes from the neighborhood of Monticello, Ky., where a brother and sister were brutally murdered. Grand Prewitt went to a house where Jarvis Buck and his sister and her little son lived. After supper Tuesday night he enticed Buck into the mountains, where he and two men, named Jim Jones and Bill Simpson, killed Buck, whose head was almost severed from his body. Prewitt and Jones then went to the house, and seizing the woman cut her throat from ear to ear and crushed her skull with a washboard. The boy escaped and gave the alarm. A posse pursued and captured Prewitt, who confessed and said he had been hired to do the murder by Jones. Buck had sold a horse, and the object was robbery. The three men are under arrest and there is great excitement over the affair.

SIX MURDERERS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

FORT SMITH, Oct. 30.—Six United States prisoners were sentenced to-day to be hanged Friday, January 14, for murder committed in Indian territory. They were Pat McCarthy, for the murder of Maloney Briers in the Cherokee nation, last February; Albert Oded and James Lamb, for the murder of Edward Follard, in the Chickasaw nation, last December; John W. Parrot, for the murder of John McAdams, and John McAdams, his son, in the summer of last year; John F. Eichols, for the murder of John Pettenridge, in the Cherokee nation; and John Stephens, for the murder of Dr. J. T. Hyle, in the Cherokee nation, last winter. All are white men, but Stephens, who is a negro. These men were tried and convicted at the August term of the United States court.

DIED FROM HIS WOUNDS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—John Weber died at the City hospital this morning from injuries received on the 9th inst. On the evening of that date he entered a house of disrepute kept by a colored woman, Sallie Battus at No. 3 Valentine street. He had been drinking, and the inmates attempted to rob him. A scrimmage ensued, and Maggie Johnson, taking a lighted lamp from a table near by, hurled it at the man's head. Her aim was good, and the lamp struck Weber full in the face and exploded. He received fearful injuries, being made totally blind, and was besides terribly burned. He died this morning from his injuries. Maggie Johnson, who threw the lamp, was arrested to-day charged with murder in the first degree, and Susan Spencer and the woman Battus were held for examination.

SPORTING NOTES

THE MEMPHIS RACES

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—This was the last day of the regular fall meeting of the new Memphis Jockey club. The track was slow from dust.

First race, seven-eighths mile, all ages—Lisland won by a length, Phil Lewis second, Tigan third; time, 1:33½.

Second race, match race for $500, three-quarters mile, between S. S. Brown's two-year old black filly Katie A. and T. R. Ketcham's two-year old bay gelding Faster—Katie A. won by three lengths in a big gallop, having never been touched with whip or spur, while Faster was whipped down the home stretch; time, 1:19½.

Third race, two-year olds, three-quarters mile—Rose won, after a driving finish, by half a length from Florimore, second, Tamra third; time, 1:1[illegible].

Fourth race, all ages, one and one-sixteenth miles—Little Minnie won handily by two lengths, Finality second, Barbara third; time, 1:5[illegible].

Fifth race, all ages, seven eighths mile—Jim Nave won by a head, Little Joe second, Monarch third; time, 1:35½.

Sixth race, steeplechase, over a short course—Aurelian won by half a length, Hop Sing second, Judge Burnett third; time, 3:0[illegible].

MARRIAGES DURING OCTOBER.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk from October 1, 1886, up to noon yesterday:

1—Julia Copp 16, C. E. Davidson 28
1—Hannah Anderson [illegible], David Ross [illegible]
2—Josephine Hebrer [illegible], F. Thompson 27
2—Elise Kiels 2[illegible], Edwin Friend 21
4—Mary Bufer 22, Gustav Hofmann 30
4—Emma W. Bachelor 23, J. W. Be[illegible]
4—Elizabeth Bor[illegible] 20, Jonathan McClean [illegible]
6—[illegible] Orth, John Elfers [illegible]
7—C. M. Griffith 21, [illegible] Cummings [illegible]
8—Mary Moy Baker 19, T. R. M[illegible]shan [illegible]
[illegible] D. [illegible] Whitmore 22, A. G. Young [illegible]
[illegible]—Ida B. Thorne 25, Charles M. [illegible]
11—M[illegible] Frenduff [illegible], E. O. Mu[illegible]
11—Mary F. Duggan 18, M. [illegible]
12—Jessie C. Wel[illegible], T. W. Searles
13—[illegible] Murray [illegible] O. S[illegible]
14—Mary Geist [illegible], Jno. C. Sel[illegible]
14—Mary [illegible] Tupper [illegible], A. Griffin [illegible]
1[illegible]—Ida H. [illegible], A. [illegible] Rosenthal [illegible]
1[illegible]—J. A. R[illegible], W. F. [illegible] 48
1[illegible]—S. H. Gatern[illegible], H. Hashage 41
18—Margaret Adams [illegible], A. Solomon [illegible]
18—W. Pollock [illegible], J. W. Hayden 2[illegible]
[illegible]—C. H. Border [illegible], T. N. Murphy 22
[illegible]—Mary Cooper 2[illegible], F. A. Burkhart [illegible]
[illegible]—M. [illegible], [illegible] Marks [illegible], W. Metz[illegible]
1[illegible]—Ella [illegible]lder [illegible], E. G. Cellon 23
[illegible]—W. [illegible] Laster [illegible], G. H. R. Schke [illegible]
[illegible]—Mary Belt [illegible], [illegible] Keckler [illegible]
[illegible]—Emma King 18, H. C. Riley [illegible]
[illegible]—Martha Groven [illegible], [illegible] Bernstedt [illegible]
[illegible]—Mary Hoolahan [illegible], [illegible] Conan 2[illegible]
[illegible]—Emma Thomas [illegible], G. H. Shambrook 23
[illegible]—M. Brandenburg 1[illegible], Charles Kamm [illegible]
[illegible]—S. F. Trainer [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]—A. J. Lamotte [illegible], S. W. Gregory [illegible]
[illegible]—Emma E. Beusch 18, M. M. Lewis [illegible]
26—Sadie Price 18, F. Thielman 28
29—F. Grutenheim 1[illegible], J. J. Friedenthal 2[illegible].

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work, at the North Pacific Mfg Co., Twenty-second and T sts.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

An Important Decision Affecting National Banks.

THE UMATILLAS SIGN A TREATY.

Homicide at Baker City—Jane L Defeats Ranchero at Walla Walla—News from Alaska—The Ancon Now at Nanaimo

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Attorney General Garland has given an opinion to the secretary of the treasury that national banks must deposit interest bearing bonds to secure their circulation, and that called three per cent bonds cannot be used as a basis of circulation.

The attorney general rendered an opinion, in which he says: Certain 3 per cent. bonds of the United States, held by its treasurer as security for circulating notes of the First National bank of North Bend, Neb., having been called in for redemption, and ceased to be interest-bearing, the bank has been notified by the comptroller of the currency to exchange those bonds for interest bearing bonds of the United States. The bank in reply asks to know by what authority the demand has been made, alleging that it has once complied with section 5159 of the revised statutes, by depositing with the treasurer interest-bearing bonds of the United States which are worth par. An opinion is requested upon the question thus presented, namely, whether the stopping of interest on bonds deposited, resulting from a call of the secretary of the treasury, authorized the comptroller of the currency to require the bank to substitute interest bearing bonds for bonds now on deposit.

It is not open to question that bonds deposited by a national bank to secure its circulation must be interest bearing at the time the deposit is made. On that point the law is explicit. It would seem to be equally clear that whatever purpose congress had in view in requiring the bonds deposited by national banks to be interest bearing, that purpose has continued the same from the first law on the subject in 1863, down to the present time, there being an absence of any legislative declaration of change in intention in that particular.

THE ACT CRITICISED [illegible]

In resolving the question whether it is essential to the valid deposit of bonds by a national bank that the bonds deposited should be interest bearing during the whole time of deposit, it may assist us to read the act of 1863, under which the national bank system was introduced. The secretary has already mentioned the support to public credit which may be expected from proposed associations, but the importance of this point may excuse some additional observations. The organizations proposed, if sanctioned by congress, would require within a very few years for deposit as security for circulation, bonds of the United States to an amount of not less than $250,000,000. It may well be expected, indeed, since this circulation, by uniformity in credit and value and capacity of quick and cheap transportation, will be likely to be used more extensively than any hitherto issued, that the demand for bonds will compass this limit. Should congress see fit to restrict the privilege of deposit to the bonds known as the 5-20s, authorized by act of the last session, the demand would promptly absorb all of that description already issued, and make large room for more. A steady market for bonds would thus be established and the negotiation of them greatly facilitated.

But it is not in immediate results that the value of this support would be only or chiefly seen. There are always holders who desire to sell securities, of whatever kind. If buyers are few or uncertain the market value must decline, but the plan proposed would create a constant demand, equally big and often exceeding the supply. Thus steady uniformity in price would be maintained, and generally at a rate somewhat above those of bonds of equal credit, but not available to banking associations. It is not easy to appreciate the full benefits of such conditions to a government obliged to borrow.

NO ROOM FOR DOUBT

That the conclusion arrived at, namely, that it was the intention of congress that deposits of bonds by national banks should be kept interest bearing during the whole period of deposits, is correct, would seem to be rendered absolutely certain by the act of July, 1882, to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes.

Section 9 provides that any national bank may, on depositing lawful money with the treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of its bonds on deposit, subject, however, to the proviso "that not more than three millions of dollars shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose" and to the further proviso "that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the secretary of the treasury, nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof." This language, it would seem, leaves no doubt that it was the intention of congress that when bonds deposited to secure circulation of a bank are called for redemption payment of them means retiring the circulation they secure, unless, indeed, the bank, as it may lawfully do, should make a new deposit of an adequate amount of interest-bearing bonds. It follows then that unless the First National bank of North Bend substitute interest-bearing bonds for the existing deposit of bonds called for redemption, the proceeds of the latter must be applied to retiring the circulation secured by it. A. H. GARLAND.

STATE DISPATCHES

THE UMATILLAS SIGN THE TREATY

PENDLETON, Oct. 30.—The Umatilla reservation will be opened to settlement. Yesterday the Indians had a feast and afterwards a dance which lasted all of the afternoon and last night and was in full bloom this morning. After a short talk this afternoon the big chiefs, little chiefs, braves, squaws and all of their gang present signed the treaty to take the land in severalty. Pendleton is already one of the best towns in the state, and soon her borders will be increased, her wealth be doubled and her prosperity be the talk of the state.

HOMICIDE AT BAKER CITY

BAKER CITY, Oct. 30.—E. D. C[illegible], an old pioneer, was killed last night about 9 by G. C. Isreal, a lawyer of this place. The killing is claimed to have been done in self-defense. Later the grand jury, which is in session, found an indictment against Isreal for murder in the first degree and C. M. Thordyke as accessory before the fact. [illegible]'s remains will be taken to Portland for burial to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA

TRIAL OF THE NEW DOCK AT VALLEJO

VALLEJO, Oct. 30.—A test trial of the new stone dock was made to-day by taking in the old receiving ship Independence. Arrangements for a gala time had been made, but a rain falling all day spoilt the calculations of the yard authorities. The work of taking out the gate was commenced at 2 P. M., and was done without difficulty, under direction of Civil Engineer Wolcott. Everything being in readiness, Lieut. De Lahanty, as executive officer, took the ship in the dock without accident. By 5 P. M. the immense gate was returned to its place. Owing to the lateness of the hour, by order of Commodore Belknap further work was suspended until Monday, when the dock will be emptied and the ship put on the blocks. The ship entered the dock amid the screaming of whistles, and sent a thrill of joy through the spectators as she floated on to her position. There will, no doubt, be a large crowd present on Monday to witness further operations.

WANTS PENSIONS FOR [illegible]

MODESTO, Oct. 30.—Marion Biggs, democratic nominee for congress of the Second district, spoke last evening to a large audience. His opponent, J. C. Campbell, in his speech the previous evening eulogized the Union soldiers, and spoke in favor of pensions to these disabled. Mr Biggs also spoke on pensions and used the following words: "I am in favor of granting a pension to every Mexican veteran, and when I get to congress I am in favor of pensioning Jeff Davis, and shall vote for it, first, last and all the time."

DINNER TO [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Lieut. Stoney, of Arctic fame, and his officers were given a dinner to-night at the rooms of the Cosmos club, one of the most prominent clubs of the city, as a mark of the appreciation in which he is held by the club, of which he is a member, and also to afford an opportunity to his friends to tender him their farewell wishes previous to his departure for Washington, which takes place during the second week in November. Covers were laid for fifty persons, and a most enjoyable evening was passed in discussion of choice and varied courses, and in listening to post prandial speeches.

A REPORTER RELEASED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The supreme court to-day ordered Felix Feehandelaur, *Examiner* reporter, discharged from the custody of the sheriff, to whom he was remanded by Superior Judge Sullivan. The latter adjudged him guilty of contempt of court for refusing to divulge certain information he had obtained and published of a case being tried before Judge Sullivan with closed doors.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION

Intelligence has been received at Auckland, New Zealand, that on September 31 seven native villages were destroyed by volcanic eruption on the island of Niafu, in the Tonga group of the Friendly islands. The whole island had been devastated by volcanic deposits. White Island, in the bay of Plenty, is in a state of active eruption. A vast column of smoke is seen ascending from the island to the hight of a thousand feet.

NO WRITS FOR FIVE DAYS.

United States District Judge Hoffman has decided not to issue writs of habeas corpus to Chinamen wishing to land, until the steamer has been five days in port, in order that the customs officials may have every opportunity to take statements before the would be immigrants have been ashore.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Judge Murphy to-day sentenced Frink Gleichauf to imprisonment for life. Gleichauf was convicted of the murder of Richard Schultz in the Chicago brewery last July.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA

C. W. Merrill, United States minister at Honolulu, and G. H. Bates, United States commissioner to Samoa, arrived from Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa, to-day.

SAILED FOR YOKOHAMA

Rear Admiral Chandler, U. S. navy, sailed to-day on the steamer City of Peking for Yokohama, where he will assume command of the Asiatic fleet.

AN OLD RUMOR

It is rumored that the Union Pacific is again finding negotiations looking to the lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's property.

A GENERAL RAIN

Reports received to-day show that rain was general throughout the state except in the extreme southern portion.

RACES POSTPONED

The Bay District races for to-day were postponed on account of rain.

SHIPPING

Arrived—Big [illegible] [illegible] river. Sailed—Steamer [illegible], Seattle.

NEWS FROM ALASKA

The Ancon [illegible]—Good Reports from [illegible] Times.

VICTORIA, Oct. 30.—The Ancon arrived at Nanaimo at midnight from Alaska. Capt. Carroll beached the Ancon on Douglas island and worked night and day to repair the damages sustained at Glacier bay. In thirteen days they had her repaired so that she made only two inches of water per hour.

A special from Juneau of the 28th, via Nanaimo on the 30th says: The weather has been very stormy here for the last sixty days, one continual rain and snowstorm.

There have arrived about 130 men from the Yukon and they make very favorable reports from that country. They left about sixty men, who intend to remain all winter. They say every man in there this summer made some money, and every miner that has arrived here has from $300 to $1500. Most of them did not have enough to fit them out when they went in last spring. They are all going back next spring. Several of them took passage to Victoria on the Ancon.

At Newton, on Douglas island, on the night of the 16th, there was a row between drunken Indians and Price, a gambling house keeper. Price got a gun and shot an Indian boy through the heart, and seriously wounded the captain of the steamer Lucy. Both were innocent in the matter. Next day every man in Newton was arrested, and being unable to furnish bail they were all sent to jail at Sitka to await trial.

It is stated that whisky is brought to the Indians by sloops sailing from Seattle, which it is impossible to apprehend without the assistance of a revenue cutter.

The Treadwell mine has done better this month than before, having struck some rich rock.

The Idaho supplied the Ancon with coal at Fort Wrangel.

CABINET CHANGE IN HAWAII

The Legislature Rejects an Amendment to Secure a Loan made to Spreckels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The steamer Mariposa which arrived from Sydney and Honolulu to-day, brings news of the resignation of the Hawaiian cabinet and the appointment of a new cabinet, as follows: Minister of foreign affairs and premier, Walter Murray Gibson; interior, Luther Aholo; finance, Paul P. Kanoa; attorney general, John L. Kaulukou. The resignation of the cabinet was due to the defeat on the 13th instant of the ministry's amendment to the bill securing a $2,000,000 loan recently authorized by the Hawaiian legislature. The effect of the amendment was to secure payment of $700,000 previously loaned the government by Claus Spreckels. Owing to this action of the legislature, Claus Spreckels has returned all his decorations to King Kalakaua.

OPINION OF YOUNG SPRECKELS.

In a conversation to-day regarding the action of the Hawaiian legislature, John D. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, said: "In effect the act of the legislature was one of repudiation. Before it was prorogued on the [illegible]th of this month it passed the loan, with a proviso making its payment come before our claims. The government owes us $5,000,000, for which we hold bonds, and about $200,000, which my father advanced as a book account to tide the national treasury over a financial gulf. Our claims will be paid, however, in spite of the precedence given the last loan. To me this latest action looks like a scheme to get control of the islands. A loan is to be floated in England, and payment is secured by mortgages on the Hawaiian revenues. It is very poor security, for that government is notoriously bankrupt, and last year its expenditures exceeded the income by fully $1,250,000. The result of this will be that the loan cannot be paid. England will insist upon payment, however, and will find it necessary to take possession of the kingdom, to secure the bondholders."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

NOTES FROM TACOMA.

TACOMA, Oct. 30.—Several days ago Mackay's Postal Telegraph company secured an injunction from Judge Hoyt, Second judicial district, this territory, preventing the Northern Pacific company from instructing employes to fill up holes dug for telegraph poles for the Mackay line along the Northern Pacific right of way. Yesterday, on application of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, Judge Hoyt granted an injunction restraining Mackay's company from building their line of telegraph on the Northern Pacific right of way between Tacoma and Portland. Hearing is set for the 5th prox.

Indications point to republican victory in the territory next Tuesday. The biggest republican rally ever witnessed in this section of the territory was held here to-night. Bradshaw, republican candidate for delegate, addressed the people.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING AT DAYTON

DAYTON, Oct. 30.—J. B. Metcalf, of Seattle, a democratic speaker, addressed a fair audience at Drake's opera house last evening. His address seems to be a stereotyped edition of precedent speakers. The audience were much disappointed, inasmuch as a brilliant speaker was expected, and many came from the country to listen. He was well supplied with maps and a few stories, but nothing new was elicited. Quite naturally his themes were non forfeiture and Voorhees. Many left the hall before he finished. Next Monday evening several brilliant speakers will address the citizens of this place on the republican issues.

MURDER IN KLICKITAT COUNTY

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 30.—A man found murdered recently six miles north of Coyote station, in Klickitat county, has been identified as William Sterling, of Walla Walla. He had been at work all summer on the Cascade branch. He had a good team and $300, and was returning in company with a man named Timmerman. There is strong circumstantial evidence against Timmerman, now in jail at The Dalles. Henry Timmerman formerly lived at Arlington, and bore a good name. He had engaged Sterling to go home with him to break horses.

JANE L. DEFEATS RANCHERO

WALLA WALLA, Oct. 30.—The trotting race between Ranchero and Jane L this afternoon was a fiasco. Ranchero was distanced in the first heat; time, 2:37. Ranchero appeared very lame, and when coming under the wire one of the front quarter boots was flapping on the ground, and one of the hind ones was entirely off. The pool box was light.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

VICTORIA, Oct. 30.—Arrived, British bark C[illegible], from Panama; Chilian bark Ana, [illegible] Pacific Slope. Sailed, steamer Mexico, San Francisco.

HEATH PROBABLY MURDERED

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—William Cooper, of Port Austin has received a letter addressed to him by his uncle, Joseph Heath, who mysteriously disappeared from the steamer Alaska, during her trip from Sandusky to Detroit on Tuesday. Its contents stated where his will and other private papers could be found. Heath left a fortune of $3,000,000. It is altogether unlikely that he committed suicide. It is believed he was robbed and thrown into the lake.

Cure for the Deaf.—Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible, comfortable and always in position. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. [illegible] illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Teemer and Hamm Win the Double Race.

CABLE LETTER FROM BERLIN

A Frightful State of Affairs in German Factories—Kaulbars Issues an Ultimatum—Rebellion in Afghanistan—Etc.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The international handicap double sculling sweepstake took place to-day on the Thames. The race consisted of two trial heats and a final one, over the course from Wandsworth foot bridge to a point a little below Hammersmith bridge, a distance of about two and one-half miles. The first heat was between G. Perkins and Dave Godwin and Wallace Ross and G. W. Lee. The former crew had the Surrey station and the latter the Middlesex station. Ross and Lee started from the scratch, while Perkins and Godwin had twelve seconds start. Perkins and Godwin got a lead of nine lengths in the time allowed them. Ross and Lee, after they started, gained rapidly, and at Putnam bridge, a mile from the start, only five lengths separated the boats. Ross and Lee continued to pull a stroke which placed them nearer their opponents, and when Walden's wharf was reached they were scarcely two lengths behind. Despite the ground the Americans had gained, bets of six to four on the British team were made. The latter were rowing in better form, and good bits of sculling followed. The Americans, however, did not head Perkins and Godwin, who won the heat by one and one half lengths.

SECOND HEAT

The second heat was between John Teemer and Albert Hamm, who had the Middlesex station, and G. Bubear and W. G. East, who had the Surrey station. Bubear and East had twelve seconds the start of their opponents, who started from the scratch. The British oarsmen were eight lengths in the lead when Teemer and Hamm started. The latter gained steadily, and were only a length behind when Putney bridge was reached. A quarter of a mile beyond this point the oarsmen were on even terms. A splendid race for a quarter of a mile ensued and the Americans got half a length in front and gave their wash to the British oarsmen, who struggled hard. After splendid racing the Americans steered out and Bubear and East soon after slowed down and Teemer and Hamm won the heat easily by several lengths.

THE AMERICANS WIN

The final heat and race were won by Teemer and Hamm, who defeated Perkins and Godwin.

At the outset of the final heat Perkins and Goodwin got an advantage of seven lengths. All the heats were rowed on flood tide, but the current during the final heat was more sluggish than when the trial heats were rowed. At Putney bridge, however, the Americans had gained on their opponents, and reduced their lead two and a half lengths. Teemer and Hamm began to draw closer up, and a quarter of a mile further on they went well ahead, pulling steadily, and crossed the line easy winners by several lengths. The prize for the crew of the first boat was £60, and for that of the second boat £40.

CABLE LETTER FROM BERLIN.

A Frightful State of Affairs in the Factories—News and Gossip.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Reports of inspectors of factories, which have just been issued, show that employes in most of the factories work eleven hours daily, not reckoning overtime. With overtime, workmen in some districts, notably Dusseldorf, work from sixteen to eighteen hours at a stretch, though they are supposed to have liberty to leave after fourteen hours working. The usual hours of the better men in Dusseldorf are twelve and often fourteen hours. In Magdeburg artisans work twelve hours, in Hanover ten and in Amsburg eleven. Cotton spinners in Potsdam and Frankfort-on-the-Oder work twelve hours per day in winter and fourteen hours in summer. Steelware and ironware apprentices in Dusseldorf often work sixteen hours daily. In the Furth glassworks men work six days unceasingly, except for a couple of hours, when they sleep on benches or on dirty strawstacks in the corners of the workshop. The general impression from the reports is that there is much overwork, a bad arrangement of hours, with hideous sanitary conditions.

A Dortmund tribunal has sentenced Herr Lansing, editor of the *Tremonia*, to six months' imprisonment, for an article appearing in his paper in which he attacked Prince Bismarck on his Polish, social and religious policies. The article in question said that Prince Bismarck wanted to make the Germans happy in spite of themselves, and by methods that the people reprobates.

A sensation has been caused in Hanover by the sudden flight of an esteemed solicitor, Dr. Von Hartmon, who left many debts and who embezzled moneys and securities to the amount of 200,000 marks. He has gone to America.

Dr Dekind, who was arrested on a charge of high treason, has been released.

Emperor William has given 1000 marks toward a fund for the Scheffel monument.

The diet of Saxe-Weimar has abolished the law exempting those of the military profession from payment of communal taxes.

The illness of King Otto of Bavaria, has reached a crisis. It is rumored that he is in a moribund condition from exhaustion brought on by the fury of his mania. The queen mother has sent for a priest to await the end.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

THE WEAKNESS OF ENGLAND'S NAVY

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—O'Connor cables to the *Star* from London: The board of admiralty has been greatly excited by Lord Charles Beresford's alarming revelation of the true condition of the British navy. There has even been some talk among old fogy disciplinarians of passing a resolution denouncing Lord Charles as an enemy to his country for exposing the weakness of the navy to the world. The malcontents are deterred only by the knowledge that Beresford would make the whole thing public, and retort with more detailed proofs of the inefficiency of the chief branches of the department and incompetency of the admiralty system. In these days of changes the admiralty are afraid to stir up the matter more than they are compelled to.

KAULBARS ISSUES AN ULTIMATUM

SOFIA, Oct. 30.—Gen. Kaulbars has issued an ultimatum to the Bulgarian government. He complains that the Russians in Bulgaria are maltreated and terrorized, and says that if in three days he does not receive a satisfactory answer to his ultimatum he will rupture relations with the regency and leave Sofia, taking with him the whole personal Russian consulate. The government has sent a circular to various prefects, commanding them to adopt stringent measures for protection of Russians. A copy of the circular was sent to Gen. Kaulbars, with a request that he furnish the names of Russians who, he alleges, had been molested.

KAULBARS PLOTTING A REVOLUTION

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Sofia to the *Times* says General Kaulbars attended a secret meeting at which resolutions were adopted to overthrow the ministry and establish a new one, with Gen. Kaulbars as the head of the army.

GERMANY

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Preparations for next year's elections for members of the reichstag are actively proceeding. Efforts are being made toward effecting new groupings of different parties. Since the recent declaration of leading principles and programme of the national liberals, which is to sever connexion with the progressists and to support the government, a project has been discussed for an alliance between the national liberals and conservatives, to form a middle party, essentially national and governmental in character and hostile to the progressists and to the center party alike.

AFGHANISTAN

REBELLION AGAINST THE AMEER

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.—The Ghilzai tribe and a portion of the Hazaras have been joined by the renowned robber, Sadu, and under command of sons of the notorious Mushki Alum Mollahs, have risen against the ameer. Near Ghuznee they attacked and dispersed an Afghan regiment, which was acting as escort to a treasury train. The rising is attributed to popular discontent over the excessive rate of taxation.

HUNGARY

THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR

PESTH, Oct. 30.—The budget for 1887 was laid before the lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day. Expenditures are placed at [illegible]0,400,021 florins, and receipts at 3[illegible]8,[illegible]66,0[illegible]5 florins. The deficit is 4,001,241 florins in excess of that of last year.

FOUR LIVES LOST

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 30.—The schooner Mary Brown has been lost off Bacalieu, and three of her crew and a lady passenger, Miss C. H. Ivor, have been drowned. The vessel broke in two soon after striking, and only the captain and three men succeeded in reaching shore.

PUBLIC OPINION

Is that extraordinary inducement is given to the respectable class of people that dine at Fretham's, Oak street.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

Commencing to-morrow, the Portland District Ministerial association will hold sessions in Grace chapel, corner Eleventh and Taylor. Following is the programme for the three days' exercises:

Monday, 7:30 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. W. M. Muller, esq.

Tuesday morning, 8:30 o'clock—Prayer meeting. Nine o'clock—Essays: "Class Meetings, their Uses and Abuses," C. Alderson; "Importance of the Attendance of Children at the Preaching Service," H. B. Elworthy; "How to Secure the Children at Public Worship," R. E. Case and C. N. Hauge; "Relation of Sunday School Missionary Societies to the 'Million Dollar Line,'" F. L. Post.

Tuesday, 1:30 P. M.—Discussion: "The Prohibition Party vs. the Dorchester Movement," O. B. Whitmore, I. D. Driver. Essays: "Partnership with the Liquor Traffic," W. T. Chapman; "The Animus of the Saloon Traffic, as Indicated by the Murder of G. C. Haddock," Dr Van Scoy; "How to Make Prayer Meetings Most Successful," C. M. Bryan; "Lessons from the Conference Minutes," G. M. Pierce.

Tuesday, 7:30 P. M.—Missionary meeting: "Woman's Missionary Societies in the M. E. Church," John Parsons; "Our General Missionary Society Work," F. P. Tower; "Bishop Taylor's Missions in Africa and Elsewhere," I. D. Driver.

Wednesday, 9 A. M.—"Practical Methods of Bible Study for Personal Life," M. C. Baker; "Entire Sanctification," J. E. Conner; "Church Finances, and How to Raise Them," Prof S. A. Starr; "Family Religion," E. S. Craven and S. I. Lee; "Dangers Threatening the Holy Sabbath," H. P. Satchwell; "Success of Christianity Among the Chinese," Chan Hon Fan.

Wednesday, 1:30 P. M.—"Achievements in Missionary Field during the last Decade," M. C. Wire; "What Changes are Desirable in our Supervisional Polity," Dr N. Doane; "The Influences that take Methodists into other Denominations," B. J. Sharp; "The Pastor's best Helps in Revivals," J. H. Wood; "The Time of Revivals and Preparation for them," T. A. Hull and T. H. Stimson.

The evening addresses at the missionary meeting are limited to twenty minutes each. All essays to fifteen minutes each. Remarks following essays limited to ten minutes.

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6 gross Penholders, [illegible]
[illegible] dozen Barometer Inkstands, [illegible] quality.
10 dozen Ivory Folders, [illegible]
[illegible] dozen Ivory Folders, [illegible]
10 dozen Mucilage Cups, large, [illegible]
1 dozen Mucilage Stands, [illegible] patent.
2 reams Government Blotter, [illegible] quality.
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4 doz Arnold's Writing Fluid, [illegible]
4 doz David & Sons' Writing [illegible]
12 doz Cap Board Letter Clips.
1 doz Rubber Rulers, 18-inch, [illegible]
10 doz Frasers steel, Ivory [illegible]
2 doz Erasers, steel, [illegible]
12 doz Wostenholm's [illegible] of the best quality.
20 gross Rubber Bands, [illegible]
4 gross Faber's Lead Pencils [illegible]
10 gross Faber's Lead Pencils [illegible]
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